THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 151 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

American Troops Enter Terracina; Churchill Asks Armed World Council; Closer Strategy and Fighting by Big 3

Refusal to confirm or deny report of ships for Russia in forefront on Capitol Hill.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—The evidence accumulates here that a much closer strategic and fighting relationship between the Anglo-American and Soviet forces is being steadily carried forward.

The exact extent and character of how the three countries are carrying out this military integration involve elements of security, and officials are, therefore, reluctant to make known only the barest details or drop only the thinnest hints.

But the signs today all point in the same direction, and while separately they are not conclusive, together they point to a significant development. The signs are these:

1. This week President Roosevelt officially disclosed for the first time that new blows from the Soviet armies on the Eastern Front "will be timed" to support the Anglo-American invasion.

2. The question, sharply to the fore in the Senate yesterday, whether the United States is acting to strengthen the Soviet Navy, at least to the extent of placing one or more American warships at its disposal, remains carefully unanswered.

Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, studiously refrained from denying the report, although given a convenient opportunity to do so.

Meaning of "Transfer"

To Senator Styles Bridges' "report" in his speech on the floor of the Upper House that one or more warships have been "transferred" to Russia, the Navy authorized what many considered only a technical denial. After Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan had repeated Senator Bridges' statement in the House, Representative Edward F. Hebert (D) of Louisiana, said: "I was in touch with Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal this afternoon and he told me that no ships have been transferred to the Russian Government." "Transfer" may be merely the wrong word since in any such transaction title to the ship or ships would be retained by the United States.

3. In his latest Lend-Lease report to Congress the President reported that from March, 1943, to February, 1944, the United States transferred to the Soviet Union $102,732,000 worth of "watercraft." The types of watercraft were not identified.

4. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding officer of the United

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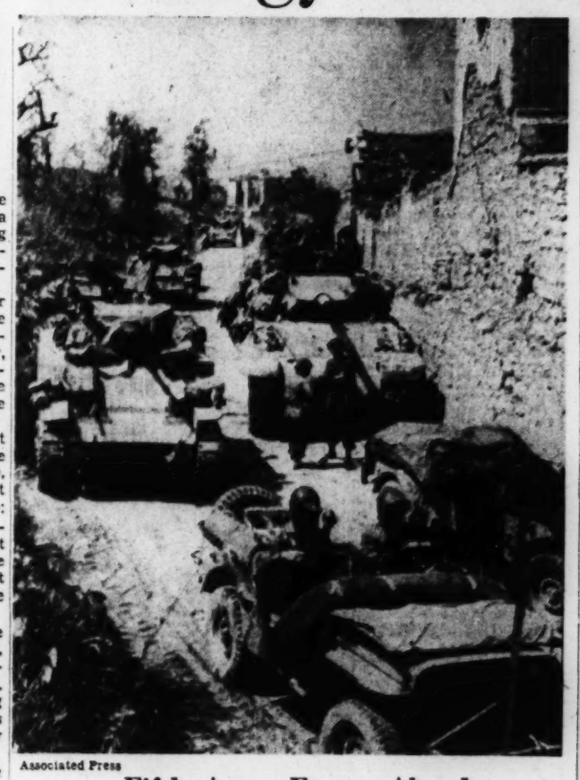

Associated Press

Fifth Army Forges Ahead

Medium and light tanks, armored cars, and other vehicles jam a road outside of Santa Maria Infante, Italy, waiting to move up to support the Allied Fifth Army fighting in the town. The town was taken by American troops after fierce fighting.

Prime Minister urges league of great states bristling with power to guard peace.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 24 – Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the Atlantic Charter does not preclude the possibility of territorial changes for a defeated Germany if such changes will best serve the interests of the peace.

At the same time, Mr. Churchill declared that the end of the war must see the establishment of a World Council of great tates roughly patterned on the League of Nations, but possessing "overwhelming military power" to insure against the outbreak of future wars.

Mr. Churchill denied that the British had any right to lay down a specific program for a world organization. But he strongly reiterated as three governing factors of British foreign policy that: First, Germany and Japan are to be fought till they capitulate; second, the Atlantic Charter remains the guiding signpost of foreign policy; third, the Atlantic Charter in no way binds the Allies in their postwar treatment of Germany—it has no quality of a bargain or contract with Allied enemies.

Not an Offer to Nazis

The Atlantic Charter, said Mr. Churchill, was not an offer to the Germans to surrender. Even if it had been, it was refused. The principle of unconditional surrender will be adhered to as far as Nazi Germany and Japan are concerned.

This principle itself wipes away all danger of anything like President Wilson's 14 points being brought up by Germany after its defeat and claiming that they surrendered in consideration of them.

Mr. Churchill's speech opened a two-day debate on British foreign policy.

His chief aim apparently was to exert a moderating influence on inflamatory claims and demands which otherwise might only hinder the last phase of the war and the first stages of world reconstruction.

Spanish Neutrality

Speaking with authority of the recent conference of Dominion Premiers, Mr. Churchill, for instance, sought to show by new disclosures of war events that Spain's neutrality had not been merely pro-Nazi.

He told the House of Commons of Spain's indulgence to the Allies just before the African landings, when the Gibraltar air base was extended out into sea and had 600 aircraft crammed into it, how great fleets of Allied naval ships and transports overflowed into the Bay of Algeciras under the guns of Spain. The Spanish Government might have protested or interfered. Allied leaders passed days of anxiety

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Excerpts from the Churchill speech: First Page, Second Section.

5,000 planes strike at Berlin, Vienna, and Paris; Anzio forces cut Appian Way.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American troops on Italy's West Coast have entered Terracina, while their comrades at the Anzio beachhead have pushed across the Appian Way—direct road to Rome and main supply route of the Nazi armies at the Hitler Line.

Canadian motorized troops breached the Hitler Line in the Liri Valley and eached the Melfa River.

The Americans had entered Terracina two days ago, but were compelled to retire temporarily under German counterattack.

Only 20 miles separates General Clark's men at the beachhead from his main forces around Terracina. In between is Marshal Kesselring's Fourteenth Army, with the Pontine Marshes along its coastal flank. Against this trapped enemy orce the two sections of the Allied Fifth Army are advancing steadily.

At the moment, the Allies at Anzio were reported to be half a mile from Cisterna, which commands highways and railroads running to Rome 20 miles to the north. If they can continue northeastward a bare 15 miles, they will come to the Casilina Way, on which Marshal Kesselring's Tenth Army in the interior largely depends for supplies. This would effectively block Marshal Kesselring's way to Rome and render precarious the German retreat northward.

If the report is correct that the Germans already have thrown all their reserves into the fighting, the prospects of a major Nazi disaster are evident. North of Anzio British tanks have pushed across the Moletta River west of where Americans hold 2,000 yards of the Appian Way. North of Terracina Americans have pushed 10 miles ahead to capture the high ground of Monte Alto. The French have occupied Pico, 18 miles up country.

Meanwhile, more than 5,000 planes, mostly Americans, proceeded to soften up the defenses in Berlin, Vienna, the airdromes around Paris, and elsewhere. The attack on Vienna was carried out by Italy-based bombers, sweeping over the Alps.

The attack was on an immense scale and the Germans sent up few interceptors to meet it. The bombers, protected by hundreds of convoying Mustangs, Lightnings, and Thunderbolts, attacked the Atzgersdorf airplane parts factory at Vienna. Liberators struck Munchendorf airdrome south of the Capital, and other points.

It was the sixth consecutive day of major air attacks, bringing the total bomb load to 25,000 tons. For four solid hours, without interruption, masses of planes roared, out and back, across the Channel.

While the Russian front remained in a quiescent state, evidently preparing big moves, dispatches from the Far East appear to indicate that once more a Japanese offensive in China has reached its limit. Chungking reports that Japanese forces in Northern Honan are in retreat and that the Chinese beleaguered garrison in Loyang, ancient capital of China, was likely to be relieved.

Italy:

Thrust From Anzio Severs Appian Way

United States troops, bursting from the Anzio beachhead, have seized a mile-long chunk of the Appian Way to Rome. The great Allied pincer push from the east has breached the Hitler Line in the Liri Valley and in the center, headquarters at Naples said.

Other Americans, striking up from the south, have seized Monte

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Synthetic Tires Praised; Gas for Farm Volunteers; Soviet-Bulgaria to Split?

The World's Day—May 24, 1944

Boston: Synthetic Rubber Tires Get Rigid Test

Nation-wide automobile tourists of the American Automobile Association and United States Bureau of Public Roads arrived in Boston today with data on remarkable performance of synthetic rubber tires observed on the 25,000-mile trip. [Page 2.]

Forty high-school boys and girls—from South Boston, Commerce, Roxbury Memorial, Latin, and Mechanics Arts—today made an inspection tour of the Regional Office of Price Administration where they learned of methods for combating "black markets" operations.

Unitarians in third day of their annual meeting here heard discussion of future plans for the Unitarian Service Committee, which has been chiefly aiding Axis-escaped refugees. [Page 2.]

Terms of settlement worked out for ending the leather strike in the Peabody-Salem area are satisfactory to union leaders and will be recommended by them to a membership meeting tonight, it was reported in union circles. Labor officials of the New England War Production Board handled the proposals.

Washington: Farm Volunteers to Get Gasoline

Office workers, businessmen and others volunteering for spare-time work on farms and in food processing may receive special gasoline rations, announced the OPA in designating special district boards to consider applications for the special fuel allotments.

Maximum ceiling prices set on ice cream last February were extended by OPA until Aug. 23.

Representative Will Rogers Jr., (D) of California resigned from Congress and left to resume Army service. He was a second lieutenant in a tank corps in Texas before his election in 1942 and was on inactive status while in Congress.

In Europe: Soviet Sends Bulgaria an Ultimatum

Russia will break diplomatic relations with Bulgaria unless the "Bulgars change their policy by midnight, May 25," according to word received by telegraph in Ankara. The Bulgars are said to have received the Soviet ultimatum in a stern note on May 22. While the accuracy of this report cannot be verified, there is little doubt of Russia's growing disapproval of Bulgaria's continued military aid to Germany.

The Badoglio Cabinet has issued a definition of Italy's foreign policy in a Cabinet resolution condemning the invasion of France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania, and expressing a desire for Albanian independence. No mention is made of Abyssinia. Reuter, in reporting the statement from Naples, points out that Marshal Badoglio's prominent port in the Abyssinian campaign doubtless makes the Cabinet's position on this affair difficult.

Pro-Allied Italians have executed 1,200 Fascist officials during the past six months, according to a communique of the Italian Fascist Republican Government broadcast by the London Radio.

Berlin indicates that an official statement may be forthcoming soon on the reported shooting of 47 Royal Air Force officers at a German prison camp. "In view of the controversy stated by the British press and the large publicity given to alleged incidents, a German statement of the shooting . . . is being expected with great interest in Berlin," the Berlin Radio said.

Bela Imredi, Hungarian Nazi and former Premier, has been named Minister of Economics without portfolio in the Hungarian Cabinet, the Berlin Radio announced. It interpreted the appointment as indicating that the Hungarian Government will not, at least for the present, alter its pro-German policies.

Thousands of Jews have been massacred by the Germans in the Polish city of Lwow, the Polish Telegraph Agency reports. A Lwow native who escaped from Poland and is now in Sweden tells of witnessing the mass executions, according to the Agency.

In Stockholm, three employees of the SKF ball-bearing works at Göteborg have been arrested on charges of supplying information to a foreign power about the size of orders and destinations, the Swedish paper, Aftonbladet reports. Two of the employees were said to be Swedes, the other was described as a foreigner.

National: Willow Run to Close for Inventory

Henry Ford's Willow Run bomber plant in the Detroit area, which is operating "on schedule," will close May 29 and 30 for a Government inventory, an Army spokesman disclosed. The plant has been producing one B-24 bomber every working hour, according to a recent announcement.

Vice-President Wallace, on his way to Chungking with a party of Government officials, visited the University of Alaska and discussed Arctic farming with Charles E. Bunnell, President, it was announced in Fairbanks.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will hold their National Encampment in Chicago Aug. 22 to 24, it was announced by Carl J. Schoeninger, the organization's Commander in Chief. About 15,000 are expected to attend.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

A Planked Steak A la Garters, Yep!

Another chapter in the gripping story of Governor Saltonstall and his garters was written today. The Massachusetts Chief Executive received a letter from Staff Sergeant M. C. Hebb, "somewhere in Italy," to whom he had sent one of the several pairs of garters he had received after making a joking remark that good garters were had to obtain.

Staff Sergeant Hebb said he would like to show his appreciation by treating the Governor to a good steak. "No doubt they are just as scarce as garters in and around Boston," he wrote, "but if you look up Hebb's Lunch, go in and have one on the house."

Nearly 1,800 File Papers For Primaries

Nearly 1,800 Massachusetts candidates for 362 national, state and county offices today stepped up their political campaigns as the deadline for filing nomination papers in the July 11 state primaries was passed and sharper picture of the major contests was obtainable.

While Governor Saltonstall is unopposed for the GOP nomination for United States Senator, nine Republican Representatives in Congress have a clear field for renomination, and two other GOP candidates for major state office are without party opponents, the Democrats present all-out contests for practically every important nomination.

Republican candidates unopposed for nomination will be Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, heading the State ticket as candidate for Governor, and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, who will again seek the office he has now held for 22 years.

Buckley Unopposed

On the Democratic side State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, seeking a third term, and United States Representative Thomas J. Lane in the seventh district are the only unopposed candidates.

The original field of nine candidates for the Democratic nomination for Senator was cut to six yesterday and may be further reduced before the final hour for withdrawing at 5 p. m., Friday.

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who filed papers yesterday for Senator, Attorney General, and Governor, is expected to eliminate himself from the first two contests, and former Boston School Committeeman Joseph Lee who filed for Senator and State Treasurer is expected to decide in favor of the latter contest. Candidates can run for only one office.

Democratic Senatorial candi-

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Allies Poised in Italy For Hitler 'Stalingrad'

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 24 — The launching of the Anzio beachhead offensive focused attention on the part which the beachhead plays in Allied strategy as a whole in Italy.

First reports reaching London were that the initial attack from the Anzio area has been successful. But there is some tendency to wait for further developments before drawing any conclusions, in view of the failure of the original beachhead landing to capitalize its earlier successes.

Perhaps the general public expected too much at the start; perhaps even the generals were disappointed. My impression is that any disappointment there may have been in military circles lay in the fact that the gash made in the enemy's side by the Anzio beachhead failed to make him loosen his hold at Cassino.

Modern war demands great weight of metal in battle. It takes time to transport the necessary equipment and ammunition by ocean-going ships to open beaches.

Difficult for Invaders

It takes a longer time than it did in wars of the past for a surprise landing to make a deep penetration. If lightly armed troops dash quickly inland with weapons they have carried ashore with them, they stand a poor chance of holding their initial gains against an armored enemy who soon will concentrate to drive them back or destroy them.

The inability of the First Army to take Tunis or Bizerte, Tunisia, in November, 1942, is an example of the limited holding power of a too-lightly-armed invader. If, on the other hand, a force which has effected a surprise landing on a hostile shore waits within its beachhead to build up its strength before advancing, it gives the enemy time to recover from his surprise and to improvise his resistance. Perhaps the road to success lies along a compromise.

I feel, therefore, that the main object of the Anzio landing was not a rapid raid on Rome, but rather an attempt to make Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, the German commander, weaken his Cassino front below the safety margin, by forcing him to send troops to face the Anzio beachhead.

Then, I think, it probably was hoped that the Fifth Army could push ahead as it is doing now.

Anzio Becomes Important

As it turned out, Marshal Kesselring did not materially weaken his Cassino front, but drew in reinforcements from Southern France and even from the Balkans.

Now, however, the Gustav Line has gone and the Adolf Hitler Line is in the process of going. Anzio,

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Biddle Declares Ward Seizure In Line With Congress Intent

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24 — President Roosevelt had the authority to take over the Montgomery Ward plant in Chicago, Attorney Francis Biddle told the special House committee investigating the Government seizure of Ward's today, and he added that he was in entire agreement with National War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis, who previously testified before the committee that Congress never could have intended that the power to enforce the Board's orders should be narrower than the power of the Board to decide.

Mr. Biddle also took the opportunity today to explain certain statements attributed to him, such as that the President's power to take property was unlimited and that the President's action was not reviewable by the courts.

"I did not say that the President's power was unlimited," Mr. Biddle told the committee. Rather I said that "the President has power to take possession of property of citizens when required for the prosecution of the war, subject, of course, to the requirement of fair compensation." Those qualifications have been ignored, the Attorney General said, in quotations of his assertions in Chicago.

Biddle Cites Misquotations

He also corrected the impression that he had said that no business or property was immune to the President's power of seizure. "Rather, I said," he told the committee, "no business or property that is essential to the conduct of the war is immune from the exercise of that power," subject, of course, to fair compensation. Because of the size and character of Montgomery Ward's business, the Attorney General insisted, that business was directly connected

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'War-Model' Clothes Urged By Women Advisers to OPA

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—Production of "war-model" clothing was proposed today by the Office of Price Administration Consumer Advisory Committee as an answer to the present critical clothing situation.

"War models" of children's overalls, girls' slips, and dozens of other items, either missing from store shelves or too poor in quality to be bought, would be made according to reasonable Government standards of serviceability.

"By this we mean that goods of specified quality should be allocated into specified price lines which are controlled by uniform dollars-and-cents ceiling regulations," the women explained. "This would not require the production of identical designs by different manufacturers."

The Advisory Committee is made up of a group of women with experience as household buyers and a professional knowledge of consumer problems, headed by Miss Hazel Kyrk, Professor of Household Management at the University of Chicago.

Heavy Demand Forecast

Their recommendation coincided with the publication of an estimate by the National Planning Association that Europe will need about 564,000,000 yards of cloth from the United States during its rehabilitation period.

"Provision of this amount will necessitate an immediate shift in production to assure a larger proportion of inexpensive goods of the type needed overseas," the report said. "Otherwise, a shortage of this category will develop, to the disadvantage not only of Europe, but also of American consumers of inexpensive goods.

The Planning Association proposed that the Government:

1. Immediately increase pro-

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'Unsinkable Sikh' Describes Japanese Convoys That Sank

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

HOLLANDIA, Dutch New Guinea, May 24—A lucid account of the destruction of Japanese merchant shipping by American naval action in the waters between New Guinea and the Carolines was furnished here today by an Indian Sikh officer whose release from the Japanese followed the invasion of this base.

The officer, whose name is Abdul Shah, lieutenant in the 1st Bahawal Regiment from Punjab, was captured near Singapore and transported by the Japanese to Palau, where he was put to work as a laborer. Later he was sent to Rabaul and then back to Palau, all the time being subjected to harsh treatment and forced to do menial hand labor.

He witnessed the sinking of Japanese merchant vessels when he was being transferred to New Guinea in March of last year.

Amazing Story

In his own words he told this amazing story:

"The Japanese say the Americans always hit the front of a ship. They put me in the front of one of a convoy of seven ships.

"The Americans' attack hit the stern. All the ships were sunk. I was in the water for three days. The Japanese pick me up and take me back to Palau.

"This time they put me in the stern of one of a convoy of nine ships. The Americans hit the middle of the ship. All ships in the convoy were sunk. I swam in the water all day. The Japanese pick me up and take me back to Palau.

"The next time they put me in the middle of one of an 11-ship convoy. The Americans attack the convoy and sink nine ships. My

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'Hi Ya, Pop' Makes Its Bow in England

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—Hundreds of British youngsters from 5 to 16 who have returned after four years in the United States gave their parents somewhat of a shock today with their breezy manner and American talk.

"Hi ya, Pop," some of the children greeted their fathers.

Those who had been shy when they went away in 1940 to escape German bombers appeared to have gained confidence. They hailed everybody as "buddy."

"It will take the youngsters a year to readjust themselves," one of the mothers said.

A father said: "My daughter Mary was four months old when she went away. Now she is four years old and a good Yankee. I have never heard anything like it before."

So far, more than 2,000 British mothers and their children have returned.

One newspaper headline read: "2,000 to re-learn 'English.'"

Billboard Law Held Violated

Charges that 10 billboards which were declared illegal in 1940 by the State Public Works Commission were permitted to remain standing, and that permits for those boards were renewed in 1943, were made today at a public hearing before the Commission at 100 Nashua Street.

Miss Katherine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, said that Public Works Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald had defended the Commission's action on the ground that the billboards were located in an area of a "definite business character." She added that it was the League's contention that nothing had happened between 1940 and 1943 to change the nature of the areas.

Today's hearing was called at the request of the League and others interested in eliminating billboards from nonbusiness areas, to discuss a proposal to define a "business district."

E. L. Toomey, representing the Outdoor Advertising Association of Massachusetts, said it was nearly impossible to define a business area because there were so

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston (Wards 15 to 18, inclusive)—Tomorrow.

Boston—Tomorrow—Washington Street (odd numbers only) from Court to Hanover (both sides); Hanover Street to Charlestown Bridge, Causeway Street to Portland, Pitts, Court and Washington, including Medford, Beverly, Haverhill, Canal, Friend, Portland, Merrimac, Traverse, Sudbury, Chardon and Brattle Streets; Hanover Street from Tremont to Washington, Tremont Row and Cornhill.

Army Officer Gets Huge WAC 'Fan' Mail

CHICAGO (AP)—An Army officer with 30 years of service, including 23 months overseas in World War I, gets "fan" mail from every corner of the world.

The veteran officer is Frank U. McCoskrie, Commandant at Fort Des Moines.

He disclosed in an interview that last year he received 5,000 letters and this year so far the number totals 4,000—all from women who were members of the Women's Army Corps in training at the first WAC training center at Fort Des Moines.

Synthetic Tires Hold Up In Test of 18,840 Miles

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The only six motorists in the United States on a nation-wide automobile tour with no gasoline worries rolled into Boston in two cars today on a 25,000-mile trip with a log-book showing the qualities of synthetic rubber tires.

Bearing the insignia of the American Automobile Association, sponsors of the tour, the cars parked at the curb of the Boston Automobile Club, spotted with the dust of more than 20 States and with mileages reading at 18,840 miles.

They unloaded a tour personnel including Theodore E. Allen and Walter W. Hubbard of the public relations department of the A. A. A., Theodore B. Bunting, technician, George W. Hammond of the Safety Department of the Association, and John H. Hopkins and Edwin Robinson of the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

Starting in mid-January with an initial clocking of 5,000 miles over the Indianapolis speedway to condition the cars for routine performance on main highways, the tourists have been to the Pacific Coast and back over the proposed interregional postwar highway system recommended by President Roosevelt for the relief of unemployment.

"We found the nation's highway system in much better condition than we expected on the open highways," said Mr. Allen. "But in the cities, the streets are much worse than we expected. Urban highway reconstruction will have to be one of our first postwar considerations."

Both cars were equipped with the same six synthetic tires with which they started. They all looked good for many thousand of miles more and presumably will carry the tourists over the entire 25,000 mile tour. Properly inflated, at no more than 35 miles an hour, avoiding jack-rabbit starts and grinding stops and other common abuses, synthetic tires will give fully as much mileage as crude rubber tires, Mr. Allen reported.

"But synthetic rubber will not stand the normal abuse imposed upon them by average motorists as well as crude rubber," he added.

Present-day gasolines were said to be causing the tourists no trouble, with mileages holding up well to pre-war averages. In only one instance of tank-filling was the gasoline noticeably bad.

Explaining the excellent performance of synthetic rubber, Mr. Allen pointed out that three of the tires on each car were recaps, using second-hand tires and synthetic rubber for recapping. The other three were new synthetic rubber tires at the start. Inflation was checked daily to keep them at 32 pounds.

Visiting Governor Saltonstall at noontime, the tourists presented him with a scroll containing the recommendations of the A. A. A. for postwar highway planning to have projects available for immediate unemployment relief when the war ends.

Tonight a dinner will be held at the Copley-Plaza by the Boston Automobile Club to be attended by State and city highway authorities interested in hearing the results of the tour study. Governor Saltonstall has been invited.

Court Named for Dorsey Trial

In an unusual action today Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan temporarily demoted three deputy superintendents to the rank of Captain in order that they might hear the charges preferred against Capt. John A. Dorsey as a result of the investigation into police conditions by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

The police board trial was scheduled after a further investigation by Henry L. Shattuck and Charles B. Rugg, Boston attorneys, engaged by Colonel Sullivan after a court case filed by Attorney General Bushnell and other police officials was quashed by a Superior Court Judge.

The hearing will be at Police Headquarters tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The law requires that three captains shall hear the case. The officials who accepted the temporary demotion are: Deputy Superintendents James F. Daley of the Detective Bureau, James J. Hinchey of the Traffic Division, and James T. Sheehan, Inspector of Divisions.

In a statement Colonel Sullivan said: "This is the first time a hearing will be held on charges preferred against a captain since the organization of the Department under a single commissioner in 1916. . . .

"The charges which have been preferred against Captain Dorsey arise from alleged acts and omissions which took place before the present commissioner assumed office. Rather than hear them myself I feel that in fairness both to the accused and to the public they should be heard by a board as provided for by section 10 of chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, and that that board should be made up of three superior officers of broad experience in police work.

"At my direction, therefore, Deputy Superintendents Daley, Hinchey and Sheehan will cease to hold their positions of Deputy Superintendents at 5:45 p. m. today, Wednesday, and are reinstated in their former Civil Service status as Captains of the Department. I have designated them to serve on this trial board. They will be reinstated in their former positions of Deputy Superintendent when this duty has been performed.

"This service will involve some sacrifice on their part. They have accepted it as a public duty!"

"I know my FURS ARE SAFE when I store them at

72 YEARS OF DEPENDABILITY
Lamson & Hubbard

Play safe with your precious furs

Send them to Lamson & Hubbard while there is still room in our Cold Dry Vaults.

Have your furs Hollanderized

by us, make them look lovelier . . . last longer—Hollanderizing reconditions your furs.

72 YEARS OF DEPENDABILITY
Lamson & Hubbard
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST.
BOSTON
Subway to Door Open Wed. 'Til 9 P. M.
Call Kenmore 5350
for Bonded Messenger

With Plenty of Gasoline

By a Staff Photographer

Tour Seeks Facts on Highways and Rubber

Members of a nation-wide automobile tour, sponsored by the American Automobile Association in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the Office of Price Administration, are to record factual data on highway conditions and synthetic rubber performance. Left to right: Walter W. Hubbard, Public Relations Department of American Automobile Association; John H. Hopkins, United States Bureau of Public Roads; Edwin Robinson, Bureau of Public Roads; Theodore E. Allen, Public Relations Official of A. A. A.; Theodore B. Bunting, technician; George R. Hammond, Traffic Engineering and Safety Department of A. A. A.

W. U. Credits Charlestown With First Telegraph Office

Elevated trains roar overhead past the house at 195 Main Street, Charlestown, Mass., where the inventor of the Telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, was born. But, according to the Western Union, the location and date of the first office in Boston is somewhat obscure, although the company credits Charlestown as the location of the original office.

According to available records, the Western Union tariff book of 1862 listed a telegraph office in Charlestown, but it was not a Western Union office. In 1872, however, the tariff book listed Charlestown as a Western Union office. It should be remembered also that at this time Charlestown was a separate community chartered as a city in 1847, and was annexed to Boston in 1874.

Merger Came in 1866

The Western Union pointed out that it is possible that the company acquired the Charlestown office through its merger in 1866 with the American Telegraph Company. Prior to 1862, it also pointed out, there were several telegraph companies with offices in Boston. These were consolidated into the American Telegraph Company. One of these lines may have had a telegraph office in Charlestown, or, perhaps, one of the railroad companies there.

First Messenger Was Woman

Oddly enough, in these days of women telegraph messengers, it is recalled that the first telegraph messenger was a woman, and it was she who selected the contents of the first message.

Charlestown exercised a notable effect on Morse's other career, painting, it is recorded. At the age of eight he was sent to Phillips Academy, Andover, where he rebelled under discipline and twice fled back to Charlestown. While in residence at Yale he acquired a local reputation for his miniatures in ivory, but his father was reluctant to let him adopt art as a profession.

It was while Morse was working as a clerk in a Charlestown bookstore that his paintings of "Marius on the Ruins of Carthage" and "The Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth' gained him the approval of Washington Allen and Gilbert Stuart. This approval won his father's consent to art as a career and Morse eventually went to London to study for four years with Allston.

'New Väisälä Comet' Indicated in Report To Harvard College

By the Associated Press

Discovery of a comet, faintly visible in the Constellation Virgo through strong telescopes, is indicated in an announcement received by the Harvard College Observatory from the European Clearing House for Astronomical Information in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The announcement made public at Harvard today, describing the object as the "New Väisälä Comet," indicates that it was discovered by the Finnish astronomer Väisälä at the Turku Observatory. The magnitude was given as 15, indicating that the comet is so faint that it can be observed only with powerful telescopes—but not with those in the hands of the average amateur.

Boston's Loud-Speakers To Announce Invasion

Boston's downtown shoppers will hear of the Allies' invasion of the Continent over the City's public address system, it was announced yesterday by the Boston Committee on Public Safety. The system, originally installed to warn citizens of enemy air raids, will issue three broadcasts to announce the landing of the troops in German-held Europe.

Playing of the National anthem will precede each broadcast. The first announcement will be of the invasion and the territory where the forces landed followed by army songs and a Roman Catholic prayer. The next flash will include late bulletins, a navy song and a Protestant prayer. The third broadcast will report on the invasion progress followed by a marine corps song, a Jewish prayer, and ending with the song of the air corps.

Carl B. Wetherell

Carl B. Wetherell, of Marblehead, who passed on in Cambridge yesterday, served as Executive Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Union in Boston and was well-known as leader of youth, an outstanding Unitarian layman, and public speaker.

He participated in the Community Fund campaigns and was a conductor of the "Come and See" tours through hospitals and service agencies. Upon learning of Mr. Wetherell's passing, Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, issued a statement in tribute to his work.

Mr. Wetherell, who was born in Boston, was graduated from Harvard in 1908. For 25 years he taught in secondary schools and served as headmaster at Wellesley High School and Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Five Women Get Bonds In Paper Drive

Winner of one of yesterday's waste paper salvage war bonds was Mrs. Mary Grey of East Boston whose husband has been in the Navy for eight years and who has seen action as commander of a landing boat in North Africa and Italy.

Mrs. Grey, who is saving the bond for her 13-month-old daughter, has carefully been saving every scrap of paper in her home to support her fighting husband in her loyal home-front manner.

Other winners of war bonds in Boston's first five wards were: Helen Dacey of Charlestown, Anna Higginbottom of South End, Sarah MacDonald of South End and Miss Nancy Castle of Back Bay.

War bonds will be awarded to one family in each Boston ward for the remainder of the house-to-house collection this week.

In two South Boston wards and wards 8, 9 and 10 of Roxbury, 185,295 pounds of paper were produced as against 180,075 pounds for April.

Salvage trucks which collected today in wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester, will turn tomorrow into wards 15, 16 and 17 of Dorchester and ward 18, comprising Hyde Park and parts of Roslindale and Mattapan. The drive will conclude Friday when ward 19, Jamaica Plain and wards 21 and 22, Allston and Brighton will be canvassed.

As business office collections were made yesterday in the west side of the South Boston wool district, other concerns in the city contributed as well. From the Allis Chalmers Company in Hyde Park came six tons of paper, another six from the S. S. Pierce Company, two tons from the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company and one ton from the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4.

Cooking fats and oils, and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Printed Cottons" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Lucille Monaghan, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C.S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, at 8 p. m.

A lecture on "Shakespeare" will be given by Raymond Gilbert in Paelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, at 8 p. m. An invitation is extended to High School pupils free of charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and scattered light showers and little change in temperature tonight and Thursday. Gentle winds.

Maine: Fair, except partly cloudy southwest portion tonight. Thursday increasing cloudiness and scattered light showers southwest portion. Not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy with little change in temperature tonight and Thursday. Scattered light showers Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Considerably cloudiness with scattered light showers and little change in temperature tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:44 p. m.; eight 9.6 feet. Thursday, 1:58 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.

Rows of Tiny Nodding Faces

By a Staff Photographer

Public Garden Pansy Show at Its Best Next Sunday

Giant pansies in the Boston Public Garden will reach the height of their bloom this coming Sunday, according to William P. Long, Park Commissioner, who today urged those who wish to see the "show" to visit the Garden this week. Worker is shown tending one of the pansy beds.

Pansy Show in Public Garden At Its Best the Coming Sunday

This Sunday the giant pansies in the Public Garden will reach the height of their bloom, according to William P. Long, Park Commissioner, urging those wishing to see the "show" to visit the Garden this week.

More than 20,000 persons visited the Garden last week, and many complimentary remarks were made about the neat appearance of the gardens which has been maintained despite a severe manpower shortage.

However, Mr. Long is somewhat concerned over the condition of the Garden this year and unless he is able to obtain a larger crew of men than now is available he feels this Boston show place is going to go slowly down hill.

"It shows it now," Mr. Long said. "People are sprawling all over the grass and it is practically impossible with the shortage of help to restrain them.

Prior to the war Mr. Long had at least 40 men during the summer for the Garden alone, sometimes 50. Now, he says, if there are a total of 30 available from all sections of the City's park areas, the department is fortunate. At the present there are only eight men working in the Garden.

As soon as the pansy show is over Mr. Long plans to start the summer planting. "Instead of putting in eight or nine beds at a time we'll put in one or two," he said. The summer planting consists of beds of geraniums and semi-tropical plants.

There are a number of changes the Commissioner would like to make such as additional plantings, the caring for the trees, and building of more seats.

"But I guess we'll have to wait until the help situation improves," he said.

Mr. Long revealed that several days ago he sent to the Civil Service for 11 men. Of this number, 10 agreed to take the job. Most of them never showed up, he said, and those who did worked only a couple of days and were "gone with the wind."

"They can get more pay elsewhere," he said, "and there just isn't enough lure for them in the Park Department. And besides, he said, "most of the men we get today we'd be better off without."

When there is emergency work needed in the Garden, Mr. Long transfers other men to this area from various sections of the City. By this method he is able to keep the Garden in a presentable condition.

The Park Commissioner felt, however, that the Garden will not run down to such an extent but what it can be put back into top shape with little additional cost. cost.

"All we need is the manpower," he said, adding that so far 34 members of his department have gone into the armed services.

1,800 File for Primaries

Continued from Page 1

dates expected to remain in the fight are Joseph A. Langone of Boston, Edward A. Ryan of Worcester, John H. Corcoran, Mayor of Cambridge, and Richard M. Russell, former Cambridge Mayor and former Representative in Congress from the old ninth district. The latter two are considered the stronger contestants.

Mayor Tobin, State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley, and Mr. Kelly, will fight it out for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Barring possible withdrawals five Republicans and five Democrats will seek their party nominations for Lieutenant Governor with one of the most interesting primary battles coming on the G. O. P. side with Senate President Jarvis Hunt, Speaker of the House Rudolph F. King, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, and Mayor Dana E. McLean of Beverly, leading the field.

Following are candidates for major State offices and for Congress whose nomination papers were filed with the Secretary of State:

Republican

United States Senator: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Newton.

Governor: Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Braintree.

Lieutenant Governor: Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge, District Attorney of Middlesex County; Senator Jarvis Hunt, North Attleboro, President of the Massachusetts Senate; Representative Rudolph F. King, Millis, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Mayor Daniel E. McLean, Beverly; William H. McMasters of Belmont.

Secretary of State: *Frederic W. Cook, Somerville.

State Treasurer: Fred J. Burrell, Medford; Laurence Curtis, former State Senator, Boston.

Attorney General: Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield; Charles Fairhurst, former District Attorney, Greenfield; James R. Farley, Assistant Attorney General, Peabody.

State Auditor: Frank A. Goodwin, Fairhaven, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Wallace E. Stearns, Boston; Russell A. Wood, Cambridge, former State Auditor.

Congress

First District: John W. Heselton, Greenfield; Second: *Charles R. Clason, Springfield; Third: Wilfred P. Bazinet, Webster, former State Senator; Carroll H. Balcom, Clinton; Fourth: *Pehr G. Holmes; Fifth: *Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell; Sixth: *George L. Bates, Salem; Seventh: Samuel I. Lovell, Lynn; George E. Clark, Lawrence; Ernest Bentley, Winthrop; Eighth: *Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose; Ninth: *Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable; Tenth: *Christian A. Herter, Boston; Eleventh: Lester W. Bowen, Somerville; Vincent Mottola, Boston; Twelfth: David Thompson, Boston; Thirteenth: *Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton; Fourteenth: *Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro, House Majority Leader.

Democratic

United States Senator: Mayor John H. Corcoran, Cambridge; Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor; Joseph Lee, Boston, former Boston School Committeeman; Joseph A. Langone, Jr., Boston, former State Senator; Edward A. Ryan, Worcester; Richard M. Russell, Boston, former Mayor of Cambridge.

Governor: Francis X. Hurley, Boston.

State Treasurer: Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Boston.

Lieutenant Governor: John B. Carr, Somerville; Alfred P. Farese, Everett; William F. McCarty, Lowell, State Director of Outdoor Advertising; Alexander F. Sullivan, Boston, former State Representative; John S. Sullivan, former Mayor of Worcester.

Attorney General: John H. Backus, New Bedford, former Assistant Secretary to Mr. James M. Curley; Francis D. Harrigan, Boston; Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor; Joseph M. McDonough, Boston.

Secretary of State: John M. Bresnahan, Lynn; Margaret M. O'Riordan, Boston, Vice Chairman, Democratic State Committee.

Treasurer: John E. Hurley, Boston; Joseph Lee, Boston; Michael A. O'Leary, Cambridge; Francis C. McKenna, Medway; John P. Welch, East Boston.

Auditor: *Thomas J. Buckley, Boston.

Congress

First District: John J. Connor, Jr., Holyoke; John M. Deely, Lee, former State Rationing Officer; John F. Falvey, Holyoke; State Senator James P. McAndrews, Adams. Second: Michael W. Albano, Springfield. Third: *Philip J. Philbin, Clinton; F. Eugene Casey, Milford. Fourth: Former State Senator Frank J. McGrail, Worcester. Fifth: Milton A. Wesson, Lowell. Sixth: None. Seventh: *Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence. Eighth: Frederick T. McDermott, Medford, former State Representative; Raymond A. Willet, Jr., Stoneham. Ninth: William McAuliffe, New Bedford. Tenth: City Councilor William A. Carey, Boston; Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, Brookline. Eleventh: City Councilor James S. Coffey, Boston; *James M. Curley, Boston; Alexander J. Gregorowicz, Jr., Cambridge; Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge, former Representative in Congress; City Councilor Michael Leo Kinsella, Boston; John J. Murphy, former Mayor of Somerville; Felix A. Marcella, Boston; City Councilor Joseph Russo, Boston. Twelfth: John J. Concannon, Boston; Albert L. Fish, Boston, former City Councilor; Charles F. Gillen, Boston; *John W. McCormack, Boston; Charles W. McDermott, Boston; Joseph T. Murphy, Boston; Edward L. Sullivan, Boston. Thirteenth: Edward P. Neafsey, Brockton; Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton. Fourteenth: Edmond P. Talbot, Fall River.

*Incumbent.

Charges Made Of Violation Of Billboard Laws

Continued from Page 1

many exceptions taken to any definition that is given.

"We have never been able to get a satisfactory definition of a "business district," Commissioner MacDonald, who presided, replied. "There are so many exceptions that we run into trouble when we attempt to have a definition."

The Civic League representative requested a second hearing, charging that all interested parties were not notified by the Commission of today's session.

South End Planning

A meeting of the South End Joint Planning Committee at South End House, 20 Union Park, will be held on Monday, May 29 at 8 p. m. The agenda will include discussions of clean-up campaigns, health programs and a summer program.

Postwar Plans Are Outlined By Unitarians

Nearly 400 Unitarians from various parts of the country heard a discussion this noon at a luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel of what the Unitarian Service Committee plans to do in the future, after wartime demands upon it have ceased.

A panel headed by Dr. Everett M. Baker and including figures nationally known in Unitarianism told of the extent to which the Service Committee would express "Unitarianism in action" in the years to come.

Formed in 1940 around a nucleus of refugee-aid workers, the Committee is now succoring Axis-fugitive refugees at Lisbon, in Switzerland, Spain, England, Palestine and other critical spots. Its medical centers in France, although the Unitarian organization has had to abandon them with the German occupation, are still being carried on by the Red Cross, they learn.

The Committee maintains eight Hibbert Houses in the Middle East for rest and recreation centers for the troops; it is actively co-operating with its Chaplains in the United States armed services; it is operating a recreation project for defense workers near the Willow Run plant of the Ford Motor Company in Michigan; and it has set up work camps in farm areas where young boys and girls can help during vacation with essential farm work.

Chaplain Speaks

No "lost generation" need be expected after this war, in the opinion of Chaplain Irving W. Stultz, Lieut. Commander U. S. N., who spoke at today's 54th annual meeting of the General Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Women in Boston.

Chaplain Stultz, who has served with the forces in Newfoundland and Iceland, in Britain and Africa, told his audience that the returning veterans would require a period of adjustment.

He pointed out that for the time being the American man has subjected himself to "a system of absolute despotism," to the will and judgment of his commander, and has done it eagerly and voluntarily. "While he thus serves," the Chaplain said, "the cause for which he fights must be guarded, developed, and nourished by those who keep watch at democracy's duty stations at home."

Today marked the third day of sessions leading up to the 119th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association which takes place tomorrow.

Various Sessions

Nearly 500 delegates who have registered for the meetings attended the various sessions scheduled today, beginning with morning prayer and communion in King's Chapel, the Berry Street Conference for ministers in First Church (Unitarian) in Boston this morning, the annual meeting of the Cosmothelst Society in Bulfinsh Place Chapel at 1:30, and further panel discussions of denominational affairs at First Church at 3.

Also on the day's agenda was the annual meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union in the Vestry of Arlington Street Church at 4, a social and business meeting of the Guild of Parish Workers at 4:30 in King's Chapel House, with supper at 6, and the Ware Lecture tonight at 8:15 in the First Church, by Max Lerner, newspaper editor.

Yesterday, the 35th annual meeting of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon "the appropriate civic authorities to exercise their legal power with determination" to bring to justice promptly the Dorchester youths charged earlier this week with alleged assault on several Jewish high school students. The resolution asserted that "official delays have so far inhibited a fair and forthright prosecution of the case to the point where justice is in danger of being frustrated."

Adoption of the resolution followed an address by Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, Boston.

New Postage Stamp Out

Another special postage stamp, this one marking the 125th anniversary of the sailing from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the steamer Savannah—first vessel to cross the Atlantic with steam propulsion as an auxiliary to sail—is now available at the main post office in Boston, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. It is a three-cent stamp.

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Baruch Receives Award, Tells Meaning of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24 — The United States will play an important role in shaping the peace, which, in turn, will be almost meaningless without the betterment of human existence, in the opinion of Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to the Office of War Mobilization and the confidant of two Presidents—Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

However, when peace does come, "Uncle Sam will show himself to be neither profligate nor parsimonious," Mr. Baruch declared while accepting The Churchman award for 1944 at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

"He will be fair," Mr. Baruch said, "and that means to himself as well as to others. I have no economic radar to penetrate the future, but we can make it what we will it to be. Of that I am sure."

The sixth presentation of the award, given each year to one who has rendered distinguished service in "the promotion of good will and better understanding among all peoples," was made by Thomas J. Watson, a trustee of the Churchman Associates.

Speakers who paid tribute to Mr. Baruch included James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization; James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; W. M. Jeffers, one-time "czar" of the synthetic rubber program; the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, and Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, Editor of the Churchman.

Must Merit Greatness

"We are the most powerful nation in the world," Mr. Baruch said. "Let us not forget that. By keeping it in our mind we shall not ignore the obligation power carries with it—to use it justly and helpfully. And we shall be a force—perhaps the greatest—when the peace of the world is set."

He urged his hearers to remember that in assessing this country's position it would be well to recall that its physical strength is enhanced by the fact "that our spiritual armor is untarnished by self-gain," since all our steps toward self-protection have been taken with world peace in mind.

"I see the leaven of time at work," he said. "The precepts of the great Woodrow Wilson are bearing fruit. Both of the major parties have consecraated themselves to the principle of international co-operation and forces."

Active Role in World

Nearly all of the speakers favored an active role by the United States in an international organization for the maintenance of peace after the war, although Mr. Forrestal entered a minor qualification by adding his opposition "to any idea that an international organization for peace can be created my disarming the United States of America while international thugs secretly arm."

A warning that this country would lose the next peace "as we lost the last peace" unless some agreement were reached among ourselves as to the kind of international order we want and the rightful place the United States was to have in its was sounded by Mr. Byrnes.

Mr. Justice Jackson declared that the only alternative to war was the establishment of a world court with real power, despite serious psychological obstacles, the chief one of which is the widespread opinion that it is impossible to obtain a really unbiased, neutral international tribunal.

Mr. Jeffers described Mr. Baruch as "the No. 1 American citizen in my book," explaining that the Baruch report on rubber was "my bible." From that report, he said, has grown the protection against any future rubber shortage here.

Mirror 'Promotes' Sailor

Wide World from United States Navy

Cameraman Has Some Fun

The man is the same, but there is a big difference in the uniforms in this picture of Theodore G. Lee of Long Beach, Calif., taken at the Navy training station at Ottumwa, Iowa. At right he is attired in the uniform of an aviation machinist's mate, second class, as he took a last look at himself before being advanced to ensign. At the left is the mirror reflection of Ensign Lee after he had changed uniforms. A camera trick was responsible for the unusual picture. The mirror was blacked out when the first picture was taken. For the second picture the camera was set to catch only the reflection and not the ensign.

Drastic Changes Proposed in F.C.C. Act

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Sweeping changes in the Federal Communications Act, including one to prohibit commercial sponsorship of any news broadcast, were proposed to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday in a bill submitted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, and Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, Acting Minority Leader.

The proposals evoked a storm of protest within the closed meeting.

Action on the most controversial items, Senator Wheeler told reporters, was postponed until May 31 to allow time for study of the bill.

Senator Wheeler said the provision to force networks or stations to stand the expense of news broadcasts by commentators and analysts was broad enough to ban commercially-sponsored factual news broadcasts.

Asserting that he sponsored this provision, he told a press conference he might not oppose modification of the language to exclude factual news from its provisions.

Other proposals embraced in the 45-page measure would:

1. Prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from refusing new licenses to newspapers for radio stations.

2. Require networks and radio stations to grant equal and equivalent time for opponents to answer radio speakers who raise political or public issues.

If donated by the station for one side, time would have to be donated for the other. Senator Wheeler said it would give an opponent equivalent time to answer a President from the time of his acceptance of a nomination for reelection.

3. Limit radio stations to the use of 50,000 watts for broadcasting, except for experiment.

4. Prohibit stations from collecting for time allotted to discussion of religious, educational or public controversial issues.

5. Reduce from 7 to 5 the personnel of the Communications Commission and provide for an annual rotation of the chairmanship. James L. Fly is the present chairman.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado termed the ban on commercial sponsorship of news "drastic" and said it would not be liked by the public, while Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota said all the provisions would require "serious study." He said he was "disturbed" by the ban on sponsored news broadcasts and throught "many stations could not stand the the expense."

Senator Wheeler said the Committee would meet May 26 to pass on what he called "noncontroversial" provisions and begin work on the remainder on May 31.

"Naturally the bill will be revised somewhat in committee," he told a reporter.

"Senator White doesn't like some of the provisions. There are others I don't like."

Among other things the bill would:

Split the Commission into two divisions, one handling private communications, the other broadcasting.

Specifically deny to the Commission authority to "censor, alter, or in any manner affect or control the substance of any material to be broadcast."

Provide recourse to the United States Courts of Appeals for the District of Columbia for applicants or license holders who feel "aggrieved" by any Commission order, or direct to the Supreme Court in any proceeding which involves the refusal of the Commission to renew an existing license.

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Texas Democrats Pose Test For Convention by Their Split

By the Associated Press

Texas Democrats posed a tough problem today for the National Convention in their split into two fighting factions, one choosing an uninstructed slate of delegates and another picking a delegation pledged to support a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

It will be up to the national gathering at Chicago in July to decide which group shall be seated.

Here's what the Texans, meeting in separate chambers at Austin, the State Capital, did in their first split into two conventions in 52 years:

Two Test Votes Lost

The pro-Roosevelt faction lost two test votes on instructing the State's 48 delegates, withdrew and named their own "to work and fight" for President Roosevelt's renomination.

Those in the original convention voted to send an uninstructed delegation, declaring in advance that Texas electors should not vote for the party nominees unless the national convention disapproves efforts "to nullify state laws for segregation" between white and Negro school children and takes a stand against the Supreme Court ruling that Negroes may vote in Texas Democratic primaries.

By contrast, things went quietly in the Texas Republican Convention at Houston which voted to send its 33 delegates to the National Convention uninstructed. Anti-Administration speeches by Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and others were loudly welcomed.

The delegates caucused after the convention and decided not to follow the vote-as-a-unit rule, indicating that they would divide at least their first ballot votes between Governor Bricker and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Bricker Support

At Washington, meanwhile, supporters of Governor Bricker said today they would carry their fight for the Republican presidential nomination into the national convention despite the formidable backing piled up behind Governor Dewey in state-by-state choices of delegates.

In actions yesterday:

Maryland Republicans, although unable under regulations to instruct their 16 delegates, nevertheless voted in convention to recommend that they vote for Mr. Dewey at Chicago.

Florida Democrats nominated Millard Caldwell, former congressman, for governor in a runoff race with Representative Lex Green, and chances are that the nomination will be good for the election in November. In the State's new Sixth Congressional District Dwight L. Rogers of Fort Lauderdale took a substantial lead over L. L. Stuckey of Pahokee.

In Georgia, Republicans split into two factions. A predominantly white group selected four uninstructed delegates, all white, and a predominantly Negro group chose seven white and seven Negro delegates, instructing them for Mr. Dewey.

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Gain in Religious Tolerance Acclaimed by Navy Chaplains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24—American religious tolerance is "astonishing" but pleasing nations where sailors and chaplains are stationed, Capt. Robert D. Workman, Director of the Chaplains' Division, United States Navy, said here on his return from a 25,000-mile tour of naval activities in the Caribbean, South America, the Mediterranean area, and the British Isles.

Captain Workman was accompanied by Commander John R. Boslet, Catholic Chaplain on duty in the office of the director, and Lieut. Commander Joshua L. Goldberg, Jewish Chaplain on duty in New York.

"We astonished people of other nations by traveling together," Captain Workman said, "but one high official in a one-religion country told us: 'We admire the Americans for their point of view in treating all religions equally. That's the way it should be everywhere.'"

Captain Workman also said that Navy men overseas expect to "clean house when they get back home."

Chaplain Workman added at a press conference: "I expect them to do it in a democratic way."

He made his comment after being asked, "what is the chief gripe among bluejackets?"

"They don't see," he replied, "why people back home have to take vacations, and when I speak of vacations I mean ganging up and all walking out. Strikes are a thing you can't explain to a bluejacket."

He added that the men overseas "want the same feeling of sacrifice here that they have out there."

Throughout the tour, the three conducted services under every sort of condition, with audiences ranging from 3,000 to less than 100. They frequently attended services together.

Wherever the trio arrived, they were greeted by leaders of the faiths of the region, including Mohammedan and Coptic representatives in Egypt. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Cardinal of Naples, and the Chief Rabbi of Algiers were among those who honored the visitors.

Rabbi Goldberg said he was especially pleased to find that in South America where there is no Jewish Rabbi, Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains made all arrangements for Jewish boys to celebrate the Passover.

Captain Workman said Navy men everywhere were learning to love others who do not belong to their church and forecast that on their return home they will seek out religions which stress brotherly love instead of intolerance.

The Navy with a present Chaplain strength of about 2,000 needs approximately 900 more Protestants, Captain Workman stated. Denomination quotas are not important, he indicated. Both the Roman Catholics and the Jewish have reached their quotas. Approximately 450 Protestant Chaplains, if available immediately, would tide the Navy over a serious situation in which men who need spiritual help are not getting it, the Chaplain Director said.

If willing to sacrifice their pastors now, churches can be assured of leaders of deeper experience after the war, he declared.

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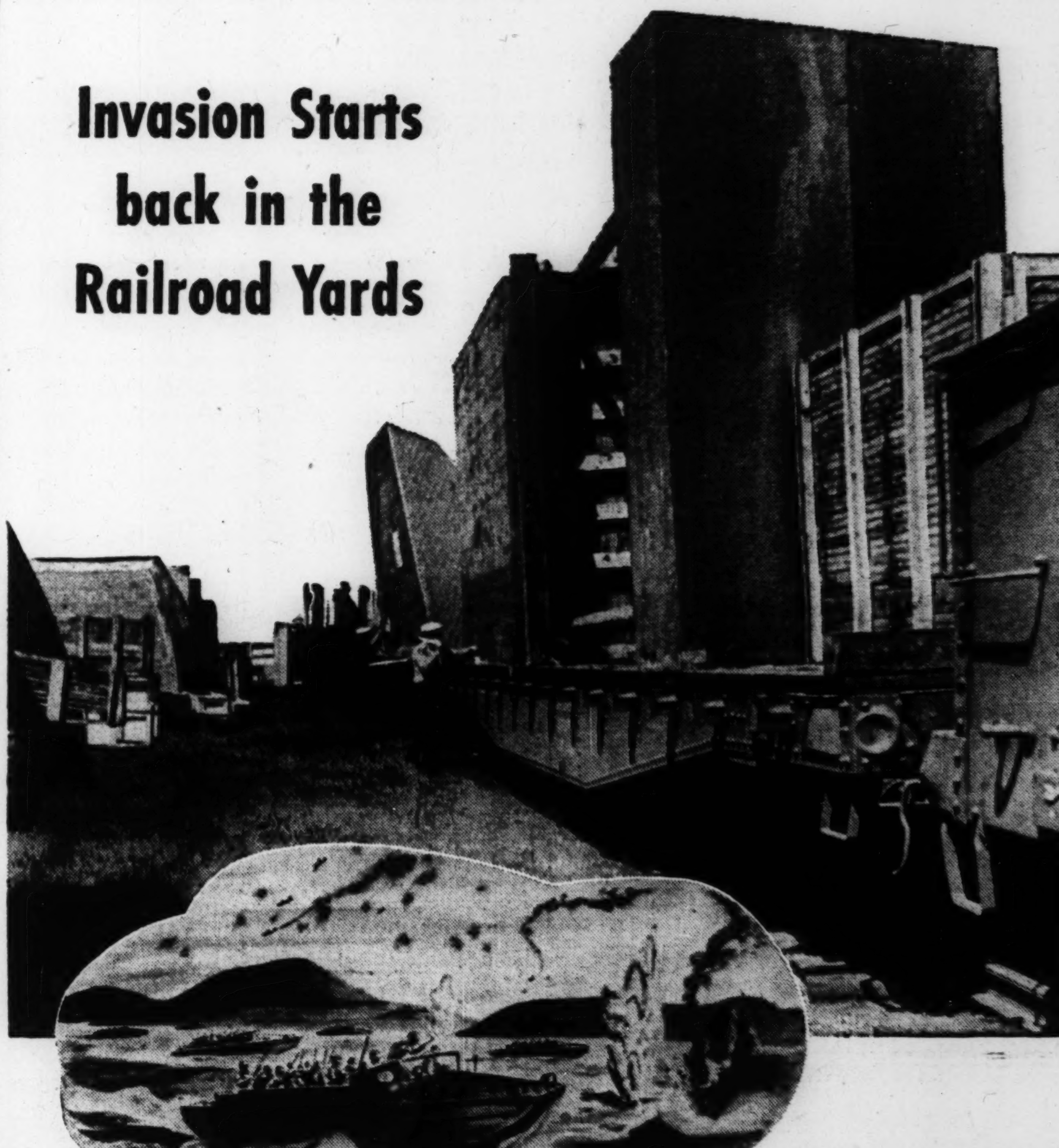
Invasion Starts back in the Railroad Yards



PREPARATION for invasion of Europe started many months ago back in the railroad yards of America.

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'Stovepipe Hat' in Premiere — New Films Due Today at Two Houses

'Legend' With Music and Dance Deals With Lincoln's Career

By L. A. Sloper

"Stovepipe Hat," which opened at the Shubert Tuesday night, is a novel experiment in the theater. Neither a play nor a musical comedy, but described as a "legend with music," it recounts the career of Abraham Lincoln as seen through the eyes of his contemporaries. The story is told in a series of sketches, accompanied by an orchestral score, songs, and dances. Lincoln does not appear.

The idea is interesting and timely, and the producer and the authors have evidently attempted with seriousness and reverence to realize dramatically the implications of the theme for our own times. They recall Lincoln's humble beginnings, the devotion of his supporters, his early struggles, his loneliness, his faith. They also remind us of the human greed and spite and hatred that are stirred up by idealism. Lincoln had his Copperheads; we have our America Firsters.

The treatment is necessarily episodic. Some of the episodes are deeply moving, others miss their mark. The musical score is exceptionally interesting. A well-designed principal theme runs through it and unifies it. Harold Spina has avoided the monotony of the usual musical show by introducing sharp contrasts in tempo and dynamics, and by interspersing his songs with spoken passages. He has provided harmonic spice and rhythmic vitality while keeping free of too much modernism.

Helen Tamiris' dances are also highly individual, and they have been arranged with a similar regard for appropriateness to the period. There is a stimulating folk dance in the New Salem scene, and a charming cotillion at a White House levee.

There is excellent choral singing, and there are several good solo voices, especially those of Bob Kennedy, John Garth III, and Duval Springman. Some of the other singers, like Ann Warren, Dorothy Johnson and Joan Chandler, have light voices which on the opening night were often not well projected; and Richard A. Gordon, who otherwise did a good job of conducting, did not temper his orchestral wind to their shorn tones.

The most effective of the sketches are on the whole the larger ones: the gathering of country people at Rutledge's Inn, the election sequences, the White House levee, and the scene of the subversive activities of a medicine show.

The best of the smaller scenes are the first slave market sketch, and the scene showing Mrs. Bixby's receipt of the President's famous letter of condolence.

The other small sketches—the opening "A Mother's Prayer," the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation at an abandoned slave auction market, and the incidents in Washington—sagged rather badly. In fact, they emphasized one of the chief weaknesses of the production, which is its book. In the effort to keep the lines folksy, the authors have frequently made them dull.

Another weakness is in the use of fantasy, always a difficult technique. In the Copperhead scene, for example, the incitement to sabotage is accomplished through the hypnotizing of the crowd by a particularly unconvincing Indian dancer. And in the Gettysburg scene a soldier who has been killed returns to hear Lincoln's Address and engages in a conversation with a living farmer. This strain on the imagination is especially unfortunate in that the scene is intended to be the dénouement of the play.

Some minor stage mishaps on the opening night were less disillusioning than the sagging of interest caused by dull lines and, sometimes, slow and ill-considered direction. It sometimes seemed that the less important the speeches, the more time was devoted to them. And there was an anti-climax when, after a stirring rendition of "The Great Man Says" by John Garth III and a chorus, Mr. Garth reappeared before the curtain to assure the audience that he believed what the great man said.

Another unhappy aspect of the episodic treatment is that it results in giving the theatergoer too little of some agreeable performers, and confusing him by calling upon others to play several parts. Thus the very charming Joan Chandler, after a winning impersonation of Ann Rutledge, was no more seen. Frederic Tozere and Morton DaCosta were given such differentiated roles and played them with so much authority that there was no difficulty there in keeping the record mentally straight; but several minor players changed so suddenly from schoolboys to senators or from judges to sergeants that they were hard to keep track of. And some characters, such as the woodsman played by Seymour Penzner in the scene at the Inn, were given a disproportionate emphasis which threw the action out of balance.

Robert Ryan and Ginger Rogers

In "Tender Comrade," arriving today on the screen at the Keith Memorial

'Stovepipe Hat'

Shubert Theater—Carl E. Ring presents "Stovepipe Hat," a legend with music; book and lyrics by Walter F. Hannan, Edward Heyman and Harold Spina, music by Mr. Spina, staged by Robert Ross, choregraphy by Helen Tamiris, settings and costumes by Lucinda Ballard, orchestra conducted by Richard A. Gordon. For two weeks beginning May 23, 1944. The principals:

Bob Kennedy, Frederic Tozere, Ann Warren, Joan Chandler, Parker Pennelly, Duval Springman, John Garth III, Joy Geffen, Ruth White, Morton L. Stevens, Madeleine Clive, Morton DaCosta, Dorothy Johnson, the Richard A. Gordon Choir, the Helen Tamiris Dancers, the Eva Jessye Choir.

Shaw Play on Friday

Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married" will be presented Friday evening at New England Mutual Hall by the Tributary Theater of Boston as its final production of the season.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—Fred Waring's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m.—to 11:00 p. m., same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

2:00 p. m.—to 5:00 p. m., same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to midnight, same at WNAC.

Hugh Herbert With an 'F'

To the uninitiated the name F. Hugh Herbert has false connotations. They suspect that its owner is a toff, that delusions about his own professional importance have led him to part his name on the side. Truth is that Mr. Herbert has resorted to the F. Hugh (F is for Frederick) that he may be distinguished from Hugh Herbert, the motion picture comedian. To his family and to his friends Mr. Herbert is plain Hugh Herbert.

Mr. Herbert will be in Boston next week with "For Keeps," his latest play, which starts a two-weeks engagement at the Plymouth Monday night. Mr. Herbert is no stranger to Boston. It was here that his "Kiss and Tell" opened early in March, 1943. "Kiss and Tell" has been in New York for more than a year, and one of its duplications played here for nine weeks this season. Four stencils of "Kiss and Tell" are now in various corners of the country.

As the heroine of "Kiss and Tell" was a 14-year-old Miss, so is the leading lady of "For Keeps." Mr. Herbert, as the father of two young daughters, has an understandable interest in the 'teen age. Corliss Archer, about whom the plot of "Kiss and Tell" pivots, has proved a mint for Mr. Herbert. His "Meet Corliss Archer" is one of radio's most popular programs, and Corliss has provided her creator with material for a half-dozen popular short stories.

Visitors to the Plymouth the next two weeks will meet Miss Archer's variation in Nancy Vanda, played by Patricia Kirkland, a 14-year-old. As the only daughter of a father who, at the curtain's rise, is bickering with his fourth wife, and of a mother who was the first Mrs. Vanda, Mr. Herbert's youthful heroine is sophisticated far beyond her years.

Mr. Herbert, English-born, served his apprenticeship as screen scenarist for the Paramount Studios on Long Island. He invaded Hollywood to do the screen adaptation of one of his own novels, "There You Are," for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Since then he has turned out many screen scripts, when he has not been incorporating Corliss Archer in fiction, composing her aerial adventures for the radio, setting her up on the stage.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Midnight Workers' Playtime. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:35 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 726 meg., 41.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—George Blake Speaking. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Empire Day Service. GSC, 9.598 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Ginger Rogers' War Movie And 'Tunisian Victory' Due

New films are scheduled to arrive today at the Keith Memorial and the Normandie. At Keith's the program will be headed by "Tender Comrade," and at the Normandie the newcomer will be "Tunisian Victory."

Ginger Rogers and Robert Ryan are starred in "Tender Comrade," and the supporting cast includes Ruth Hussey, Patricia Collinge, Kim Hunter, Mady Christians, Jane Darwell, and Richard Martin. Miss Rogers has the role of a war worker whose husband is abroad with the army.

The companion feature at the Keith Memorial is "Moon Over Las Vegas," a musical with a cast that includes Anne Gwynne, David Bruce, Vera Vague, Vivian Austin, and Alan Dinehart.

'Tunisian Victory'

Col. Frank Capra of the U. S. Army Signal Corps and Lieut. Col. Hugh Stewart of the British Army Film Unit are the joint directors and producers of "Tunisian Victory," which comes to the Normandie. The film, which is a kind of sequel to "Desert Victory," describes the Anglo-American landings in North Africa and follows the campaign of the British First and Eighth armies and the American Fifth Army against the Germans, concluding with the surrender at Cape Bon. Commentary, by Capt. Anthony Veiller of the U. S. Army Signal Corps and J. L. Hodson of the British Army Film Unit, is spoken by Burgess Meredith and Bernard Miles.

On the same program is "Up in Arms," starring Danny Kaye and featuring Dinah Shore, Dana Andrews, and Constance Dowling.

'The Hitler Gang'

At the Paramount and Fenway the incoming program will be headed by "The Hitler Gang," a story of the development of Nazism from its early days in Munich up to the present. Robert Watson impersonates Hitler; Martin Kosleck is seen as Goebbels; Victor Varconi as Hess. Alexander Pope as Göring; Luis Van Rooten as Himmler, Roman Bohnen as Roehm; Poldy Dur as Hitler's niece, Geli; and Helene Thimig as his sister, Angela. The film was directed by John Farrow and produced by Joseph Sistrom.

The other feature will be "Jamboree," a musical romance with Ruth Terry, George Byron, Don Wilson, the Music Maids, and the Texas Troubadours.

At State and Orpheum

"Up in Mabel's Room," based on the old stage farce of the same name, will be seen at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday. Dennis O'Keefe and Marjorie Reynolds head the cast, with Gail Patrick, Mischa Auer, Lee Bowman, Binnie Barnes, Charlotte Greenwood, John Hubbard, and Janet Lambert in the supporting cast.

The other feature will be "Jam Session," starring Ann Miller and featuring the bands of Charles Barnet, Louis Armstrong, Alvino Rey, Jan Garber, Glen Gray, Teddy Powell, and the Pied Pipers.

Second Week at Met

"Going My Way," with Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald, Risë Stevens, and Frank McHugh, is being held for a second week at the Metropolitan.

Lombardo on Stage

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians will be on the stage at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The feature film will be "Ladies Courageous," with Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald, and Richard Frazer.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the features at the Exeter will be "The Sullivans," starring Anne Baxter and Thomas Mitchell, and an English mystery story, "The Amazing Mr. Forrest," with Jack Buchanan, Googie Withers, and Edward Everett Horton.

'Snow White' at Uptown

Beginning Thursday, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" will head the program at the Uptown. The other feature will be "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," starring Lynn Bari and Francis Lederer.

Tonight at the Pops

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin." ... Wagner
Overture to "Mignon" ... Thomas
Hora Staccato ... Dinicu-Heifetz
"España," Rhapsody ... Chabrier
The Star-Spangled Banner
Piano Concerto in C major (K. 467), (First movement) ... Mozart
Soloist: Hazel Genereux
"Blue Danube," Waltzes ... Strauss
Finale to Fourth Symphony in F minor ... Tchaikovsky
"Oklahoma!" Selection ... Rodgers
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" ... Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces. Arr. Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur — "The Corn is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth — "Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Shubert—"Stovepipe Hat," new musical produced by Carl E. Ring. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 3:25, 6:30, 9:45. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 12:40, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.
Kenmore—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie, Ann Sheridan. 1, 4:25, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Tender Comrade," Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce, 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.
Modern — "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 10. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:45.
Paramount—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.
RKO-Boston — "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Victor McLaglen, Lynn Bari. 10:04 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:30, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15.
Scollay—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan, 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich, Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
State—"See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Whistler," Richard Dix, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.
South Station Theater—"The Irish Question—Latest March of Time," "Aircraft Carrier," Passing Parade," "Screen Snaps," cartoons, "First Release National and War News."
Telepix—"The Irish Question, March of Time," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Vera Vague," Vacation Fun," Band Music," "Bugs Bunny," "Aircraft Carrier," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 2:30, 5:15, 8:05.
Washington Street Olympia—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

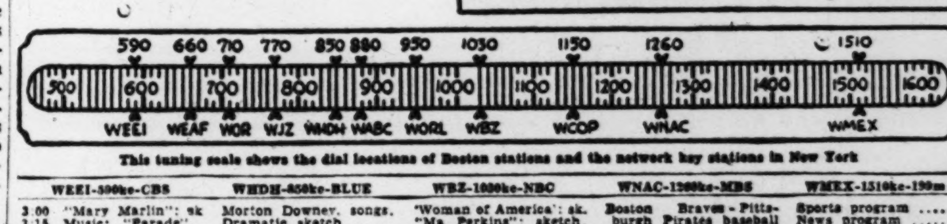
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Harry James. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "False Colors," Hop-a-long Cassidy.
Regent: "True to Life," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Destination Tokyo," John Garfield, Cary Grant, "Calaboose." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.
Coolidge Corner: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell. "Hi Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard.
Cleveland Circle: "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2, 8.
University: "Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers, David Niven. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 3:10, 9:23. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods. Pin Up Girl Contest. 8:53.
Park: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "My Darling Clementine."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred McMurray. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 2:30, 8:15. "The Memphis Belle." 4:10, 9:55.
LYNN—Open-Air-Theater: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "A Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane. Continuous from 7 p. m.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray, 3:17, 6:27, 9:37.
Mystic: "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller, Larry Parks. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Lady and the Monster," Richard Arlen, Vera Ralston. 3:25, 8:23.
Orpheum: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwen. 3:20, 9:05. "Bar-20," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:20, 8:05.
Strand: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 3:20, 8:20. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen. 2:10, 9:08.
Maplewood: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 3:09, 9:08. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 2:02, 8:02.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Memphis Belle."
Fellsway: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Weekend Pass," Noah Berry, Jr.
NATICK — Colonial: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell, Anna Baxter. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Marilyn Maxwell. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 2, 8.
Strand: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Lady in the Death House," Lionel Atwill.
Strand: "Where Are Your Children," Jackie Cooper, Pat Morrison. "Pistol Packin' Mama," R. Terry.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo. "Destination Tokyo," John Garfield, Cary Grant. "Prairie Chickens." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Memphis Belle," 2:08, 7:53. "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 3:03, 8:48.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Akim Tamiroff. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. "Gangway for Tomorrow," John Carradine, Margo.
Coolidge: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte. "The Good Fellows," C. Kellaway.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Beautiful, But Broke," Joan Davis.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter.
WEYMOUTH — Open-Air-Theater: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "A Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowery. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Gail Patrick, W. Bendix.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight · 6:30 p.m. · Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
3:15	Music; "Parade"	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	burgh Pirates baseball	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Drama: Dept. of Edu-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	cation: speaker: orch.	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	News; Dunham's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Jack Leonard, songs
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	burgh Pirates baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Fol-	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies": E. Howe, mc	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Chick Carter": sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Gaslight Harmonies	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade	Robert St. John, news	Roundtable speakers	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45	"Easy Aces": sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Parade": Vocal Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts": drama	garde; H Sosnick's Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00	F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	Judy Garland	Network program	guest, Morton Downey	"Return of Nick Carter"	bert's Symphony No.
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Eddy Howard's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy drama:	8 (Unfinished)
9:45	J Wyman; A Hale	Overseas ints.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Speak Ever So Gently"	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Leland Stowe, news	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	Rob Stolz's Music	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Local sports
10:30	Report to Nation:	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air": music; speaker	Local sports
10:45	Quentin Reynolds	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Carl Rhodes' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Jennie Tourel:	Fishermen's program	Arthur Hopkins Pre-	Sen. Owen Brewster	Day's End: music
11:45	chorus; orchestra	Dance orchestra: News	sents "Ah, Wilderness"	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	...
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	...
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food News; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Church in the Wildwood	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: recording
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett': drama
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow': dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	'David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Talk; Music Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orch.; vocalist	Jack Berch's Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	"Victory Matinee"; Music	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Luncheon With Salvy	"Adventures in Melody"	Theo Carreiro
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World": sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Melodies of Home"	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
3:15	Mr. Jones; Parade	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch: WHDH	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Books & Victory"	Studio Orch.; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	News; L Armstrong's Or
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:30	Vets' Information	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	burgh Pirates baseball	Al Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Julia Sanderson Com-	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies; E. Howe	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	ments; Variety show	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Program of songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Woman	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	"The Showcase Review"	"Digest": Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Dinner Salon: music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	"Gaslight Harmonies"	Robert St. John, news	John Stanley Interviews	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	The Symphonette, with	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	"The Three Guardsmen"
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	M. Piastro, cond.	Traveler": F. Sinatra	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Excursions in Science
8:00	Suspense: Orson	Paul Neilson, news	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Welles; mystery dr	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Manley Stafford	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting	"The Aldrich Family,"	"Human Adventure": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	Will Wage Incentives	starring Dickie Jones	"Human Adventure": dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	Eliminate Labor and	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Gabri-
9:15	teur program	Management Conflicts?	guest, Richard Haydn	Return of Nick Carter	eli's Processional and
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Lee Brown's Or.; Over-	Joan Davis; J. Haley:	Treasure Hour of Song:	Ceremonial Music
9:45	John Garfield	seas interviews; Drama	show; E. E. Horton	Alfredo Antonini's Or.	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line":	Leland Stowe, news	Abbott & Costello;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Naval drama	Symphonic Gems	guest, Robert Young	Biographical Sketches	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Harry Cool: Hil-	Joe E Brown: Stop or	March of Time: drama:	Parade; Music Roundup	Shep Field's Orch.
10:45	degarde; Orchestra	Go; Quiz show	music; guest speakers	Music R'ndup; Weather	Jan Garber's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Cohasset Harmonies"	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America"	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	Capts Gentile & Godfrey	Day's End: music
11:45	Belen Ortega, gst	Spirituals; News	Songs of the Fiestas	George Hamilton's Or.	Day's End: News

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN
TWICE DAILY including SUNDAY PERFORMANCES 2:15 & 8:15 P. M. Doors Open 1 & 7
NOW
(LAST TIME SUN. NIGHT, JUNE 4)
Ringling Bros and Barnum & Bailey Circus
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 and $3.60 Including Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Aft'n Except Sat. and Sund.
Entire Upper Balcony UNRE-SERVED 90c Incl. Tax
TICKETS at Boston Garden & Filene's

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

ALWAYS DELIGHTFULLY COOL AT
RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
STARTS TODAY
Today's GREAT LOVE STORY
Ginger ROGERS in Tender Comrade
with ROBERT RYAN · RUTH HUSSEY
RKO RADIO PICTURES
"MOON OVER LAS VEGAS"

TODAY—LAST TIMES! "See Here, Private Hargrove" Plus "THE WHISTLER"—Richard Dix
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open ● Orpheum 9:15 a. m. ● State 11:15 a. m.
IT'S A RIOT! A ROMP! A PANIC!
UP IN Mabel's ROOM
A UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
DENNIS O'KEEFE · MARJORIE REYNOLDS · GAIL PATRICK · MISCHA AUER · CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD · BINNIE BARNES
Plus Jive, Joy & Romance! "JAM SESSION" starring ANN MILLER & 6 NAME BANDS—6
EXTRA! WHEN D-DAY COMES Exclusive News Flashes at both Theatres

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BING CROSBY
BARRY FITZGERALD
'GOING MY WAY'

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AIR CONDITIONED
WILLIAM POWELL HEDY LAMARR "CROSSROADS"
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NOW
Ray MILLAND ● Ruth HUSSEY ● Donald CRISP
'THE UNINVITED'
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LATEST MARCH OF TIME.

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FRED MacMURRAY · PAULETTE GODDARD
"STANDING ROOM ONLY"
PLUS! "THE NAVY WAY"

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TONIGHT 8:30
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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .35, .60, $1.00, $1.50 Tax Inc.

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REVIEW—TODAY ONLY!
Ginger Rogers—David Niven
"BACHELOR MOTHER"
Cary Grant—Ginger Rogers
"MR. LUCKY"
Thurs., "JANE EYRE" & "HIGHER & HIGHER"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT Mat. Today Tonight 8:30
Thrilling American Musical
"STOVEPIPE HAT" COMPANY OF 100
EVES. (Exc. Sat.) $1.20-$3.00. SAT. EVE. $1.20-$4.20. MATS.: 1st Wk. Wed. & Sat., 2nd Wk. Decoration Day & Sat. $1.20-$3.00. PRICES INC. TAX.

PLYMOUTH 2 Wks. Beg. Mon., May 29
MAIL ORDERS NOW — SEATS TOMORROW
GILBERT MILLER presents (Prior New York)
FOR KEEPS
A New Comedy by F. HUGH HERBERT (Author of "Kiss and Tell")
with FRANK CONROY · PATRICIA KIRKLAND · JULIE WARREN
Eves. $1.20-3.00. Mats. 1st Wk. Decoration Day & Sat. 2nd Wk. Thurs. & Sat. $1.20-$2.40 (inc. tax)

COLONIAL — Mat. Today at 2:30
"458 LAUGHS!"
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
HIT SHOW! HIT PRICES!
Nites 90c to $2.40 Incl. Tax
MATINEES WED.-SAT. 90c to $1.80

WILBUR 2 Wks. ● Eves. 8:30 Only ● Mat. Today
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
EVES. $1.20-$1.80-$2.40-$3.00. WED. and SAT. MATS. $1.20-$1.80-$2.40. (Inc. Tax)

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
May 25 through May 31. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"THE SULLIVANS"
Ann Baxter ● Thomas Mitchell
and "SPRING FEVER"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Betty GRABLE · Charlie SPIVAK & Orch.
'PIN-UP GIRL'
IN TECHNICOLOR
PLUS ON STAGE—CONNEE BOSWELL
Raymond Scott & Orch. · Willie Howard
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

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IRENE DUNNE · ALAN MARSHAL
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

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The Dramatic Thunderbolt
"DECISION"
RAYMOND GREENLEAF · GWEN ANDERSON · JOHN DE SHAY
AMBASSADOR THEA., 49th W. of B'way. Cl. 7-0700
Evgs., Incl. Sun., 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sunday

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS (in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK, W. 45th—AIR-CONDITIONED
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Sat. & May 30

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed., Sat. & Dec. Day 2:40
AIR CONDITIONED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. West of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & May 30

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO LAST 6 WEEKS
EDITH KING—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., West 44th, Eves. 8:30 Sharp
Cl. 6-5990. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

"Enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in
OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
EVGS. 8:40 Mats. Thurs., Sat. & May 30
AIR-CONDITIONED

"The Funniest Woman in the World"
ZASU PITTS in
RAMSHACKLE INN
"A Humdinger of a play as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'."—Rascoe, World-Tel.
ROYALE Thea., 45th West of B'way, Cl. 5-5760
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun., May 30

"An excellent buy for your money"—Her. Trib.
Sigmund Romberg's Musical Romance
THE NEW MOON Cast of 100
by Oscar Hammerstein II, Mandel & Schwab
with Dorothy KIRSTEN · Johnny MORGAN · Earl WRIGHTSON
Eves. Tues. thru Sun. 75c to $2 | Plus
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER · DENNIS KING · DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
AIR CONDITIONED

2nd YEAR "ENORMOUSLY POPULAR" Air-Conditioned —Wor.-Tel.
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
with CONRAD NAGEL ● SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th W. of B'way, Cl. 6-0390
Evenings 8:40 Mats. Wed., Sat. & May 30

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

5,000 Navy Officers To Parade at Harvard

War Activities of New England

Five thousand Navy officers in training at Harvard University will parade in full brigade review tomorrow afternoon before Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District and Governor Saltonstall, it was announced today.

The review, open to the public, the largest of its kind held in New England this year, will be directed by Commander E. M. Paradise. Units in the line of march will be pre-radar, communications, supply, supply-midshipman, Naval R. O. T. C., V-12, and 65 Waves from Radcliffe.

Admiral Theobald will be accompanied by Capt. John S. Barleon, chief of staff; Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, commanding officer of the Harvard units, and training officers of the First Naval District. The review is part of the Admiral's annual inspection.

Messages Received

Is your name Mrs. T. J. Murphy, formerly of 808 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester, or Frederic Harrington, formerly of 643 Atlantic Ave., Boston, or Olav Sjursen, formerly of 189 Cambridge St., Boston? If so, messages from Nazi-occupied countries are waiting for you at the Red Cross Foreign Inquiry Service, 161 Massachusetts Avenue. Word from France awaits the first two listed, while Mr. Sjursen has a message from Norway.

Ship Launchings

Continuing the stream of invasion craft from New England shipyards, two tank landing ships will be launched at the Boston Navy Yard on May 26, the First Naval District announced today.

Miss Anna May Lane of Medford, representing the Rope Walk of the yard—winner of the April attendance contest, will sponsor LST-1000. Sponsoring LSST-1001 will be Mrs. Eva B. Rockett of Somerville, whose husband, Frank Rockett, is the oldest employee in point of service in the yard foundry having been employed there for 34 years—without an accident.

Medals Awarded

Two medals for bravery were won by Private First Class Frederick N. Balsor, Jr., of Watertown, while in action on the Italian battlefront, according to word from a Fifth Army field headquarters. Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, commanding an American formation, pinned the medals on Private Balsor at ceremonies close to the Gerigliano sector.

The Silver Star was awarded for gallantry in action near Mignano in January and the Bronze Star was awarded for heroic action the same month at Mt. Trocchio. Private Balsor is serving with a medical detachment of a field artillery battalion.

Burton to Speak

Servicemen at the American Theatre Wing Stage Door Canteen in Boston tomorrow night will have a chance to hear Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio. Senator Burton will be accompanied by Mrs. Burton who is an active worker in the Washington Stage Door Canteen.

Promotion Announced

Completing one year's service overseas, Leon E. Serkin of Dorchester has been promoted from second to first lieutenant, according to word from Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater, today. Lieutenant Serkin is a member of the special service section. Lieutenant Serkin was the head of a Boston law firm —Serkin, Stone and Fram—before the war. The firm is entirely in Uncle Sam's service now as his two partners are in the armed forces in the South Pacific.

Attending School

Private First Class Lois R. Stanhope of Cambridge, a member of the Women's Army Corps, is attending the Adjutant General's School at Fort Washington, Maryland, undergoing eight weeks of intensive training in Army administrative procedures.

Fort Washington is an important site in the military history of the nations having been used for military purposes since 1634. Executive and administrative functions of the Army are taught officers, enlisted men and Wacs at this historic institution.

Over Half of Boston Council Running for Higher Offices

Out of 22 of Boston's City Councilors 13 of them are seeking nomination in the July primary to other political offices, either for Representative in Congress, Sheriff of Suffolk County, and State Treasurer not to mention the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives and Executive Council.

This is the first time in the City's history that so many of its Councilors have sought political promotions. And, according to common talk among the Councilors, it is the intention of most of them to hold onto their present office, if elected to another post.

Starting with Ward 1 James S. Coffey, of East Boston, has filed nomination papers for four offices although he must decide by 5 p. m. Friday which one he will seek. No candidate may run for more than one State office. Councilor Coffey has papers filed for Representative in Congress from the 11th District, the Executive Council, the State Senate, and House of Representatives. He has given no indication as to what post he will seek but political observers see his best chance in getting on the Governor's Council.

Michael L. Kinsella, of Ward 2, is seeking the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress also from the 11th District. Another Councilor candidate is Joseph Russo, from Ward 3.

Perlie Dyar Chase, Republican Councilor from Back Bay, is seeking renomination to the House of Representatives. Now in his fourth term as Councilor from Ward 4, Mr. Chase is running for his third term in the House.

John E. Kerrigan, President of the Council, has his hat in the political ring for Sheriff of Suffolk County. If elected, Councilor Kerrigan, who represents Ward 7, will be one of the few required to resign his post in the Council because under the law no one individual can draw two salaries from the City.

Running for the nomination of State Treasurer is William F. Hurley, from Ward 8, and Daniel F. Sullivan of Roxbury seeks a Democratic nomination to the State Senate. He will be opposed by Senator Chester A. Dolan of Roxbury, who was re-elected two years ago but never was sworn in and has never served any of his present term because he was re-elected while in the Army Air Forces. He is now a Major.

William A. Carey, Councilor from Ward 10, has papers filed for the Democratic nomination in the 10th Congressional District. If nominated, he would be up against Representative Christian A. Herter, the Republican incumbent who was unopposed in the primary.

Charles I. Taylor, Councilor from Ward 12; Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Dorchester, and John B. Kelly of Ward 15 all are seeking nomination to the Senate from their respective districts.

The remaining two Councilors who are Democratic candidates for a seat in the State House of Representatives are Michael Paul Feeney of Ward 18, seeking re-election, and Maurice H. Sullivan from Brighton.

Practical Prints in Pastel Shades

—lovely to look at and cool to wear in hot weather, and for all occasions.

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Smart, Flattering, Long-Lasting
THE NEW HarperCOLD PERMANENT
FROM $15 . . .
JOSEPH BATTEL
49 WEST ST., BOSTON
CORNER TREMONT HUB. 0715
Harper Method
BEAUTY SHOPS

Friends of Belgium To Honor Theunis

Friends of Belgium, of Boston, official agency of the Belgian War Relief Society, will give an informal dinner tonight, at 6:30, at the Copley-Plaza, in honor of George Theunis, Belgian Ambassador-at-Large and former Prime Minister of Belgium.

The principal address of the evening will be given by Prof. E. J. Bigwood, Belgian Delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He will discuss present-day conditions in Belgium and postwar rehabilitation problems.

Among the guests will be the Vicomtesse du Parc, representing the New York headquarters of Friends of Belgium, and Maj. William Wickham Hoffman, Executive Director of the Belgian War Relief Society, Inc., New York. Henry B. Cabot will be toastmaster

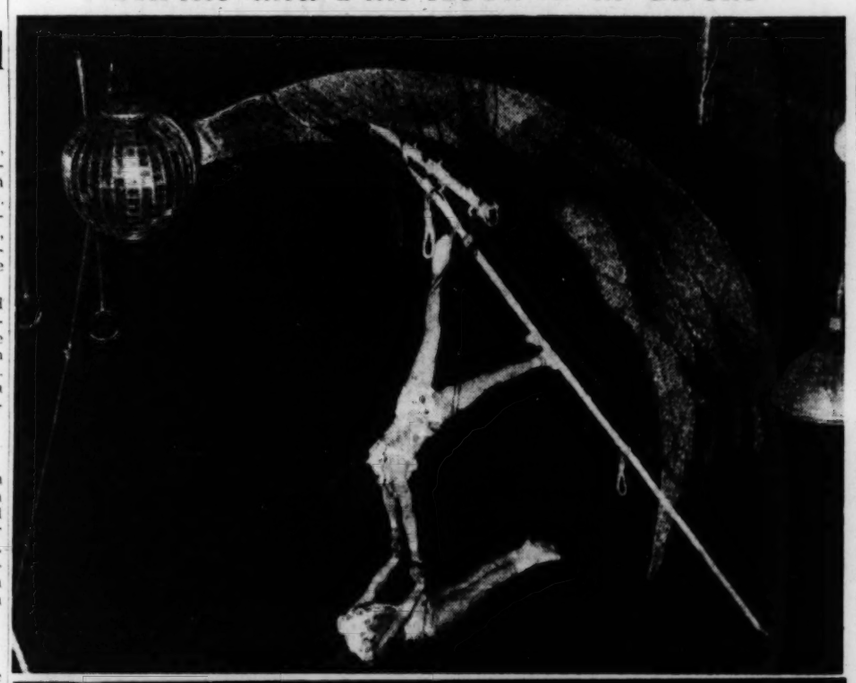
Eastern Stars Convene in Maine

LEWISTON, Maine, May 24 (AP)—Mrs. Mamie Lander of Orlando, Fla., Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter, was honor guest at the annual session of the Grand Chapter of Maine, Order of the Eastern Star, which opened here Monday with a reception at Kora Temple.

Also in attendance was R. Donald Stewart, Hartland, N. B., Right Worthy Grand Chaplain.

Mrs. Hortense B. Stevens, Lewiston, Worthy Grand Matron, presided at the reception, as she will at activities of the three-day session. Business was conducted this morning, election of officers will take place this afternoon, and Mrs. Lander will give the address at the evening ritual ceremonies.

Thrills and Fun Abound at Circus



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Opening Marked by $3,234,000 in War Bond Purchases

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus began a 13-day engagement at the Boston Garden last night, complete with all the beauty, thrills, and fun that has always characterized the "Biggest Show on Earth." Top picture, taken from "ceiling" of the Garden looking down, shows Victoria and Torrence, the Couple in the Comet, a new thriller. Lower: Emmett Kelly, star clown of the circus, pauses a moment to see what the youngsters may have in the way of refreshments.

Federal Court Frees Student In Draft Case

Exemption from the draft and revocation of a penitentiary sentence of a year and a day for failure to report for induction when ordered by his local draft board were won today by Chih Chung Tung, Chinese theological student, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the District Court at Boston, where the student was found guilty a year ago.

The student, who was born in Fukien, China, in 1909, has been in the United States since 1936, when he entered on a student's permit, residing in Boston at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in the South End. He studied religious education for three years at Boston University School of Theology in preparing for the ministry, and continued his studies at Harvard and other institutions of learning.

When called in the draft in September, 1942, the student wrote his draft board stating that he was a theological graduate who came to the United States as a temporary resident for the purpose of study, and he intended to return to China upon completing his preparation for the ministry.

The draft board, however, failed to consider his letter an appeal for exemption, and when he failed to comply with the order to report for induction, he was apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and later was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury. He was found guilty of violating Selective Service regulations. A retrial was granted, and Judge Francis J. W. Ford, in a jury-waived session, found the student guilty.

Circuit Judge Peter Woodbury in the opinion handed down today said that although the student's letter to the draft board was informal, it expressed the registrant's dissatisfaction with the action of the local board in classifying him in 1A, giving the reasons for that dissatisfaction, and that it should have been treated as an appeal to the Board of Appeals. This was not done, however.

The Court ruled that "from this it follows that when the defendant was ordered to report for induction on Dec. 8, 1942, his appeal was pending, and in consequence the induction is void."

Impartial Campaign News Only Kind to Go Abroad

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The policy of the Office of War Information in sending news of the presidential campaign to foreign countries will be "to create the best possible impression on both candidates, with absolute impartiality," Director Elmer Davis said today.

The OWI staff, Mr. Davis said, is under instructions to report the issues of the campaign objectively, "without partisanship or editorializing on either side."

'Biggest Show on Earth' Swings Into a More 'Circusy' Groove

Sweeping into a more "circusy" groove, a noticeable absence of efforts toward a "patriotic angle" marked the opening performance of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus which began a 13-day engagement at the Boston Garden last night.

Admission tickets last night were gained by the purchase of War Bonds. And, although the seating capacity of the Boston Garden is less than that of New York's Madison Square Garden, Bostonians topped the New Yorkers with purchase figures of $3,234,000 as compared with $3,144,000 in Manhattan.

Thrills Come Early

Thrills came early in the show with the high-wire Wallendas, perched "three-up," rolling back and forth on their precariously-balanced bicycles and chairs.

Then—the high-school horses in their graceful paces—three troupes which challenged the audience to keep track of more than one at a time: the Ostermaiers, the Las Asveras Troupe, and the old-time favorites, the Bradnas.

And, speaking of the Bradnas, Ringmaster Fred Bradna was constantly on the important job of timing each and every act to fit each into one smooth, thrilling spectacle. Robert Ringling, president of the show, also was close by Mr. Bradna, directing and encouraging the hundreds of performers as they entered or left the huge arena.

Fanciful Dream

Lavishly garnished with unprecedented color, and climaxed with the largest float ever to enter the Garden ring, Panto's Paradise pictures the fanciful dream of a circus tramp clown, replete with gorgeous trappings, beautiful girls, mirth-proving comedians, and featuring the world-famous prince of pantomime, Emmett Kelly.

Lalage is back again this year, featuring her rhythm aloft, and with the audience, as always, breathlessly counting each revolution she makes as she hangs by one hand high above the tanbark. The Loyal-Repensky family is here again, too, with their sensational equestrian feats.

Clowns abound, popping up here and there with an occasional bit of buffonery, and then swinging en masse into the ring with so many funny stunts all taking place at once that no one ever really sees them all.

The show closes with Victoria and Torrence, the couple in the comet, doing their thrilling stunts close to the Garden ceiling, followed by the grand finale, the Changing of the Guard, in which a host of gorgeously garbed girls and elephants fill the arena in a truly beautiful and colorful spectacle.

100 Roxbury Men Sponsor 100 Boys Recognition Night

More than 100 men in the Roxbury district are to act as sponsors for the same number of boys at the Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, tonight, in answer to the allegation that adult guidance and leadership for youth is not as strong today as it has been in the past.

The boys, selected for "Recognition Night," were chosen because of attendance, ability, loyalty, achievement and sportsmanship, either in athletics or by accomplishing something noteworthy for the club or the community.

Lieut. Col. Walter A. Brown, former manager of the Boston Garden, is to be toastmaster. Nils V. "Swede" Nelson is to be the chief speaker. Other guests are to include Judge Frankland W. Miles, the Rev. George M. Dowd, the Rev. Leonard Helie, "Bob" Coleman, Price Ferdinand, Ralph Brett, Fred Cronin, George Waterman, and Ralph Colby.

Vesper George School Holding Open House

Twentieth annual open house is being observed today and tomorrow at Vesper George School of Art, 44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Emphasis is on South American art projects sent in by boys in the armed forces, and a marionette performance is scheduled for 3 and 8 o'clock both days by Jean Perkins of Sanford, Maine, a senior at the school.

Research Day Plans Announced

Research Day observance in Boston on Friday will feature a tribute to the research developments in the textile industry. There will be a luncheon, a panel discussion, and an exhibit at the Hotel Statler sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Speakers at the luncheon will include Senator Sinclair Weeks, making his first public appearance before so large an audience since assuming his Senatorial duties in Washington. His subject will be "A Challenge to Yankee Ingenuity."

Col. George F. Doriot of the Military Planning Division Office of Quartermaster General, U. S. A., is to come from Washington to discuss the little known part that research has played in the remarkable achievementes of the Quartermaster General's Department in clothing and equipping the largest United States Army in history. His subject is to be "Research in Battle Dress."

Eight representatives of the military, research and merchandising fields under leadership of Prof. Edward R. Schwarz, head of the Textile Division, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are to feature the panel discussion.

N. H. Savings Reach High Of $236,000,000

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 24—During the past year savings deposits in New Hampshire increased $20,000,000 — or 8½ per cent. Bank Commissioner Clyde Davis says the deposits of savings banks and savings departments of trust companies have reached the record high level of $236,000,000.

The gain of the last year, he says, compares with an increase of $13,069,000 for the 10-year period ended June 30, 1942, and a gain of $13,444,000 for the year ended June 30, 1943. During the 10 months ended April 30, this year the increase was $16,589,000. These record increases have taken place in a period in which the residents of the State have bought millions of dollars in War Bonds—exceeding every quota.

Firewood to Cost More

New Hampshire householders may expect to pay more for firewood next season as a result of price increases effective today, according to the State OPA affice. The boost in top legal prices for all but a few types of wood was allowed because of increased costs of production and distribution due to the serious labor shortage, and as a means to prevent diversion of New Hampshire firewood to pulpwood markets and to higher priced firewood markets in other states.

Although uniform increases throughout the State of $1 to $1.50 a cord for hardwood, in the woods and at the roadside, respectively, are allowed, varying rises of $1.50 to $2 a cord for this type of wood, delivered, promises were announced. Softwood is increased $1 a cord at the roadside and in the woods and $2 a cord, delivered.

Dartmouth Conference

"The Unity of the Americas After the War" is the topic of Dartmouth College's third conference on inter-American relations which opened at Hanover yesterday and continues through Friday. The four-day program of public lectures, seminars, classroom discussions, movies, and exhibitions is being held under the joint auspices of the College and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, with Prof. Jese M. Arce of the Dartmouth Spanish Department as conference chairman.

Guest consultants for the program are Duncan Aikman, chief consultant for the press section of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; W. Latimer Gray, Vice-President and head of the foreign division of the First National Bank of Boston; and Prof. Frederic de Onis, Director of the Hispanic Institute and head of the Department of Hispanic languages at Columbia University.

Safe Boxes Yield Total of $52,256 In Betting Cases

A total of $52,256 in bonds, cash and a promissory note were spread before jurors today as exhibits taken from safe deposit boxes of three of the defendants in a Suffolk Superior Court trial of 18 men charged with conspiracy and the registering of bets.

Today's amount, introduced by Assistant Attorney General Arnold Salisbury, was in addition to $25,111 introduced yesterday, together with a $2,000 promissory note signed by James M. Curley and made payable to Patrick A. Coleman, bringing the two-day total well over $80,000.

Until today, this evidence has been admitted only against the individual defendants in whose boxes the money was found, but Assistant Attorney General Salisbury asked Judge Joseph L. Hurley to rule that the evidence was admissible against all defendants on the conspiracy charge.

After a lengthy conference with counsel in the lobby Judge Hurley returned to court and informed the jury he was admitting a part of the evidence introduced against individual defendants and against all defendants on the conspiracy charge. When he concluded the enumeration of exhibits and evidence, the Commonwealth rested its case.

Sergeant John C. Bresnahan identified the contents of a box held in the name of James and Richard H. Harkins. The latter is a defendant in the case. There were six $1,000 United States bonds in the name of Patrick A. Coleman, named as one of the co-conspirators, a $500 bond in the name of Richard Harkins, and a promissory note for $398 made out to the P. A. Kimball Company. Phillip A. Kimball is one of the defendants. There was also a check drawn to "Cash" for $500.

The box of Cornelius J. Kelly, another defendant, yielded a slip of paper with the notation, "property of Coleman and Harkins" and $25,025, over $21,000 of which was in $100 bills.

A box of Max Sagansky, another defendant, contained $19,858.

Labor and Management Discussion Scheduled

Trends in the organization of workers and management dealings, limitations imposed by administrative agencies on freedom of union and employer action in collective bargaining relationships, technical problems and War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board solutions will be discussed by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, tomorrow night before the Industrial-Government Relations Association here. The dinner meeting will be held at the Hotel Vendome.

Wakefield to Observe Tercentenaries Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 24—Observance from church pulpits Sunday is to mark the coincidental fact of the joint celebration of this Town's tercentenary, the tercentenary of First Congregational Church, the centenary of the Y. M. C. A., and the fiftieth anniversary of the Item, daily newspaper, here.

In connection with the opening of Wakefield's tercentenary celebration, May 28-June 1, annual Memorial Sunday services are to be held at the Congregational Church, with attendance by several patriotic and veterans' organizations. The sermon will be delivered by Lieut. Commander Frank F. Smart, Chaplain, United States Navy.

A band concert by the United States Army Boston Port of Embarkation Band, on the Common, will mark the beginning of the general celebration early Sunday afternoon. Later, 10 bands and 47 units are expected to march in the parade which will precede the dedication of the Town's Honor Roll Plaque on the Common.

Plaque for Town

F. Frank Anderson, Chairman of the American Legion Plaque Committee and Chairman for the day, will present the plaque to the Town. Principal speaker will be Senator David I. Walsh, senior Senator of Massachusetts.

Union services at Congregational Church under the auspices of the Wakefield Council of Churches, end the Sunday observance. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Bernard I. Bell, Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Providence, R. I. Reading and North Reading, which also are observing their tercentennials, have been invited to join in the Sunday afternoon and evening programs in Wakefield.

On Monday, special pre-Memorial Day exercises will be held in all the schools. At Beebe Memorial Library, the Wakefield Historical Society is having a tercentenary exhibit. In the evening, in the Library lecture hall, Morrison Merrill is scheduled to give an illustrated lecture on Wakefield's early days.

Memorial Day Program

On Memorial Day, Tuesday, the day will begin with a Military Mass on the Common. The celebrant will be the Rev. Francis J. Murphy, and military units from several surrounding towns are expected to participate. In the afternoon Wakefield and North Reading citizens are invited to attend Reading's tercentenary exercises on Reading Common.

Judge Arthur D. Healy of Somerville is the scheduled principal speaker at exercises following the afternoon holiday parade in Wakefield.

On Wednesday and Thursday open house will be held at the Col. James Hartshorne House, said to be the oldest in Wakefield. A colonial herb garden is being prepared and members of the Wakefield Garden Club in period costumes will serve as guides. On Wednesday afternoon various Town departments will hold open house and provide guides.

A musical program by high school pupils in the high school auditorium will mark the conclusion of Town exercises. During the intermission, William E. Eaton, compiler of the Town's tercentenary history, will give a historical address.

During the tercentenary celebration programs of chime concerts will be given by Arthur A. Fulton, from Congregational Church.

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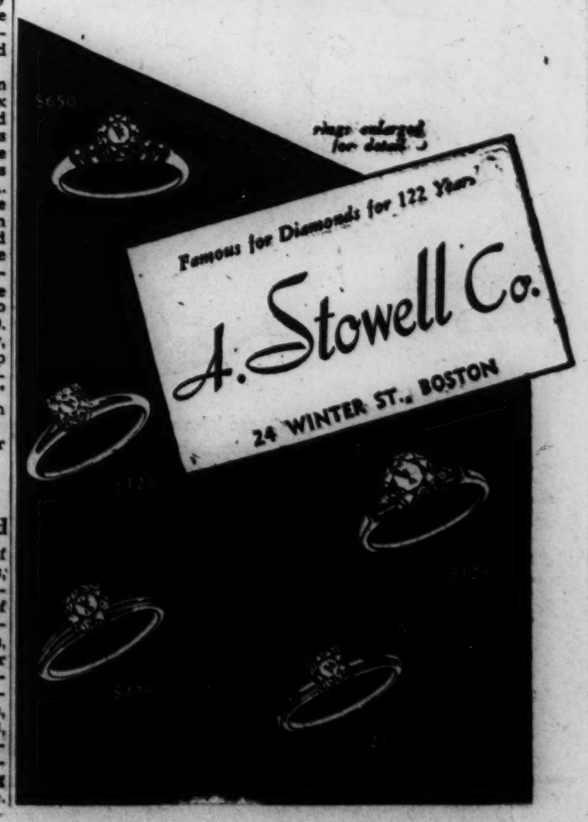


Americans Enter Terracina—5,000 Planes Hit Berlin, Paris, and Vienna

Continued from Page 1

Alto, 10 miles north of Terracina and only 19 miles from Littoria on the beachhead. This shaped a wide pocket for Germans in the whole stretch of mountains and Pontine Marshes below the beachhead to Terracina.

American beachhead forces drove ahead powerfully, a front dispatch said, after breaking across the Appian Way within a half mile of Cisterna, and snipping the railway to Rome four miles below Velletri. Meanwhile, their British Allies forced the Moletta River farther west, and rammed into defenses anchoring the Nazi line.

The co-ordinated main-front offensive smashed forward, with Canadians breaching the Hitler fortifications near Pontecorvo—part of the formidable line across the Liri Valley—while the French won Pico, pivot point in the mountains at the center of the front.

Italian Patriots Raid German Posts

By the Associated Press

New York, May 24

A communiqué issued at Allied Headquarters in Italy said Italian Patriots behind the German lines were "co-operating with the French Patriots of Haute Savoie" and now controlled the Little St. Bernard Pass between Italy and France.

The communiqué, as paraphrased by the United Nations Radio at Algiers, Algeria, in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Italian resistance movement was "particularly strong" in Milan, Florence and Siena.

"In the Bergamo area," the radiocast said, "the Patriots have been formed into detachments of 100 men and are carrying out continuous attacks on German military posts."

The bag of prisoners for the entire offensive rose to 7,500.

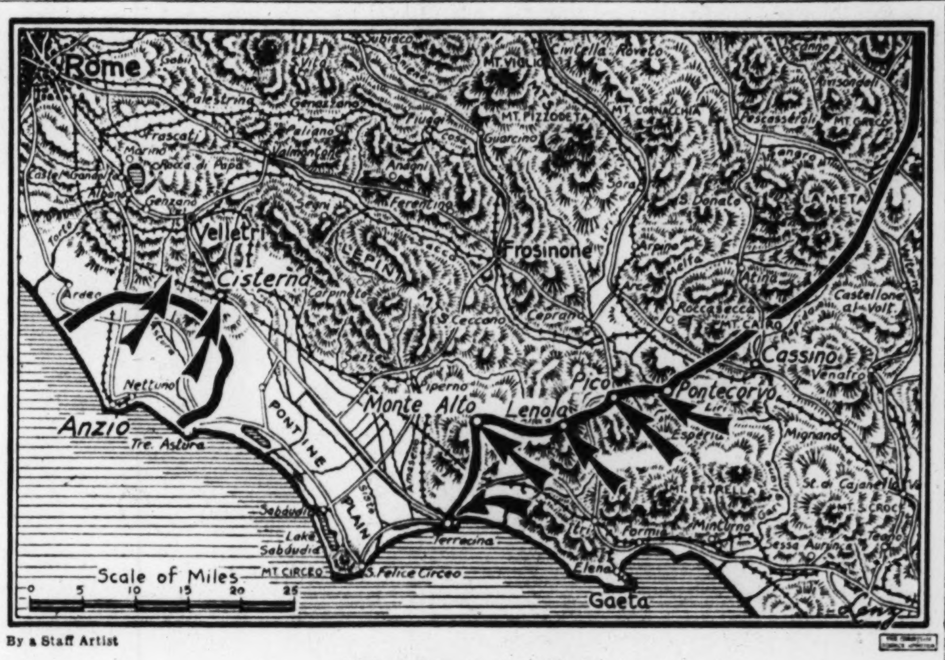
The German High Command acknowledged "major breaches" on several sectors of the front.

The Americans on the lower front advanced 10 miles in 36 hours to take the dominating heights of Monte Alto and push closer to junction with beachhead troops.

The Germans' situation on the main front was potentially grave, especially in the Liri Valley. Their main supply or retreat route is highway 6 or Vio Casilina, leading from the valley 65 miles to Rome. The Americans driving out from the beachhead are only 11 miles from this key road.

French-American units attacking north of Pico present a still more immediate threat of cracking the Germans facing the Eighth Army in the Liri Valley.

Whatever enemy forces are holding Terracina and the nearby coastal areas at the southern end of the Pontine Marshes, they have only one feasible retreat route—a lateral road through Priverno toward Valmontone — and the Americans who took Monte Alto were last reported only three miles from this road.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Strategy in Italy

Black line indicates present position of battle front, arrows showing main points at which the Allies have made gains at the Anzio beachhead and from the "Cassino line."

Air Over Europe:

Allies Bomb Berlin, Vienna, and Paris

A predominantly American force of around 5,000 planes bombed Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, official announcements and German Radio reports said.

Up to 2,000 United States heavy bombers and fighters soared from Britain for twin attacks on Berlin and German airfields fringing Paris.

Another great armada of Mediterranean Air Force bombers and fighters swept across the Alps from Italy and battled to the area of Vienna, railroad transport and airplane manufacturing center of Southeast Europe, the Berlin Radio said.

Wave upon wave of United States medium Marauders shook the threatened French invasion coast with bomb loads that rattled houses in England, 20 miles across the English Channel.

South coast British dwellers said the outpouring of aerial strength was awe-inspiring and the greatest many had seen. The attacks carried the renewed aerial assault through its sixth consecutive day, running the bomb total to above 25,000 tons for the period.

The Berlin attack was the fourth United States blow at the German Capital this month and came less than 12 hours after a rain of two-ton blockbusters from British Mosquitoes. The swift wooden planes also dumped their destructive cargoes on Dortmund and French railroads before dawn. They suffered no loss.

Germany's thinly stretched air defenses were split wide open, but the Nazis insisted that intense battles were fought over Berlin itself and the Baltic region above and in the Vienna region. The Paris Radio said the south, southwest, and southeast suburbs of Paris were bombed and that "damage was considerable."

"This is an ordeal of terrorism for the entire population," the German commentator, Dr. Joseph Saal, said over the Nazi network. "This marks the eve of decisive operations against the Continent. Our opponents are deliberately striking at the German Capital, trying to break their moral resistance."

The great air fleets started their parade across the Channel just after dawn on British Empire Day and kept the Channel skies filled for four solid hours, coming and going. At noon, more contingents droned out over the southeast coast.

BBC Tells French Their D-Day Role

By the Associated Press

London, May 24

The Allies adopted a firm military approach today in summoning French Patriots to get ready for their role when D-Day dawns, while in this island the disposing of troops and assembling of fleets for the western invasion went forward steadily.

The British Broadcasting Corporation told French Patriots that instructions—similar to those from the supreme headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force—would be given them regularly.

"It is no longer a question of voluntary service," BBC bluntly informed the Underground, "it now is an order to you.

"You are to keep out of German hands and hold yourselves in readiness for the day of action. That is the duty of every Frenchman."

China:

Japanese Retreat In Honan Reported

Japanese forces which have been threatening to push westward into Shensi Province in a drive aimed at the center of China were reported in retreat in northern Honan Province under the impetus of a full-scale Chinese counteroffensive.

Launching of the counter drive was announced by the Chinese High Command, which declared that fighting in Honan had "reached a new phase" and that the enemy had been "routed on all sectors."

After halting the Japanese near Lushih, only 18 miles from the Shensi frontier, the Chinese opened their push May 22 and now are driving eastward along the Lunghai railway toward Shanhsien, the High Command said. Shanhsien is about 45 miles from the border.

Further east on the Lunghai railway, the Chinese said, the garrison of besieged Loyang attacked the enemy while a relief column pushed northeastward toward the city along the Yi River.

Still further to the east, the Chinese reported their forces had recaptured three towns beyond the north-south Peiping-Hankow railway and were continuing their attacks.

New Guinea:

Japanese Mortars Silenced at Sarmi

Guns of destroyers in Maffin Bay and jungle artillery have knocked out Japanese mortar positions, enabling reinforced United States Sixth Army units to increase their menace to two enemy airfields near Sarmi, on the northern Dutch New Guinea coast, a spokesman said.

One week after the invasion of the Wakde-Sarmi area, 110 miles beyond Hollandia, was launched, the spokesman reported that hard-fighting Japanese had been forced to give ground along the Tor River, which empties into Maffin Bay. The bay region has one airfield and a second is nearer Sarmi.

In the Geelvink Bay area to the northwest, headquarters reported a 150-ton bombing of supply dumps May 22 during a Liberator raid on Biak Island in the Schouten group and destruction of an ammunition dump at Manokwari on the mainland.

To the southeast in British New Guinea, Japanese troops by-passed at Wewak were strafed by Bostons and Lightnings and villages along an escape route were destroyed.

Headquarters for the first time reported simultaneous air blows from the north and south against daily-bombed Rabaul, New Britain. Hitherto planes have been flying from the Solomons to keep Rabaul's five airdromes cratered. Headquarters reported attacks as well from Emirau in the St. Mathias Islands.

Lord Wavell Visits Chindits in Burma

By Reuter

New Delhi, India, May 24

Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, recently paid a flying visit to Chindit (commando) troops in the Burma theater, it was disclosed May 23.

In the operations room in front of a battle map the Viceroy discussed operations with Maj. Gen. W. D. A. Lentaigne, commander of the force; his brigadier, and general staff and other senior officers.

Lord Wavell met RAF and American Air Force officers who are carrying out the air-war phase of the Chindit's operations against the Japanese.

Burma:

Chinese Forces Capture Chefang

Chinese forces driving toward the Burma border from Yunan have captured Chefang, on the Burma Road west of the Salween River, the Chinese High Command announced.

Capture of this town outflanks and cuts the road of retreat for the Japanese garrison at Lungling, main Japanese advanced base on the west bank of the Salween, and brings the Chinese to within 100 miles of Lashio, Burma Road town, to the south.

Chefang is 70 miles east of Chamo on the Irrawaddy, near which Chindit forces are operating.

Russia:

Soviet Patrols Raid Nazi Lines

Russian patrols are probing enemy strength on sectors of the long Eastern Front, Moscow reported, but signs of the predicted resumption of heavy offensive blows remained few.

Red Army patrols are raiding German trenches in search of information for the coming Soviet offensive, said a Russian communiqué broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

The communiqué said that southeast of Stanislawów in Old Poland a height "dominating the locality" was captured.

Airmen of the Soviet Baltic Fleet sank two German transports—one of 6,000 tons and the other of 3,000 tons—in the Gulf of Finland, Moscow added.

The Berlin Radio said that German bombers in great force attacked Shepetovka in the Russian Ukraine and started widespread fires in an assault lasting half an hour.

Yugoslavia:

First Tito Cargo Ship Arrives at London

The first supply ship flying the flag of Marshal Josef Broz (Tito)—an 8,200-ton merchantman—has arrived in a British port.

Reportedly, the Yugoslav guerrilla leader now has a merchant fleet of 18 large and 60 smaller ships, most of which were captured from the Italians either by the British or by the Yugoslavs themselves.

Meanwhile a communiqué indicated that the Partisans were holding the initiative in every sector of the long, irregular battle line with the exception of Croatia, where the Germans remained on the offensive.

Destruction of large quantities of German war material and cutting of communication lines were announced in the Yugoslav war bulletin.

The Nazis were declared to be razing whole villages in a fresh campaign of terrorism against civilians.

In Dalmatia, Marshal Tito's troops pushed back a strong German force, captured mortars and other war material, while in Western Bosnia other Partisans were pushing slowly forward into Sandjak and Serbia, Yugoslav advices said.

Control of Air Transport By I. C. C. Held Essential

By Baldwin Garretson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—A suggestion that the independent, air-minded Civil Aeronautics Board be absorbed by the Interstate Commerce Commission after the war was made today at the opening session of the Institute of Transportation meeting.

The proposal was voiced by Kenneth F. Burgess, Chicago attorney, who made it plain that he advocated a single regulatory federal agency for all transportation as the one way to eliminate divisive competition among the agencies themselves for the forms of transportation they represent.

Granted that this country is to continue its policy of promoting and fostering adequate railroading, trucking, and aviation, he told about 500 traffic men, the most orderly way of accomplishing the desired results would be to entrust regulation to a single public body.

Mr. Burgess reminded his listeners that separate regulating agencies have been discarded in the past as one by one each form of transportation has been brought within the jurisdiction of the same federal body, the ICC.

Full Wartime Control

Moreover, he noted as especially significant the fact that present wartime control recognizes no difference among the several carriers, the Office of Defense Transportation maintaining jurisdiction of domestic air carriers, for example, in both interstate and intrastate commerce.

"It is hard to believe," Mr. Burgess said, "that there are technical characteristics of air transport which make it more difficult to regulate than in the case of the railroads themselves or any other forms of regulated transportation, although the Commission would have to adapt and equip itself to provide intelligent and efficient regulation in this new and and unfamiliar field."

The objection sometimes made that the I. C. C. is "railroad-minded" was discounted by Mr. Burgess in view of the records made by the Commission since the motor carriers and the water carriers have been placed under its jurisdiction. No serious complaints have been forthcoming, he said.

Enlargement Proposed

However, before such provision for the future regulation of air transport could be made, Mr. Burgess urged that the traffic men consider the proposal for the enlargement of the I. C. C. made by the late Joseph E. Eastman 10 years ago when he was Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

It was then suggested, Mr. Burgess said, that the Commission be enlarged from 11 to 15 members who would be assigned to four different divisions with separate jurisdictions—a Railroad Division, a Motor and Air Division, a Water and Pipe Division and a Finance Division.

In turn, ultimate responsibility would be vested in a control board consisting of the chairman of the Commission and the chairmen of each of the divisions, Mr. Burgess said, adding that because of the development of air transportation during the past decade an Air Division would replace the Finance Division.

"The work that has been accomplished by the C. A. B. during the past four years could be preserved," he said, "one excellent method would be to incorporate into the Commission the staff and organization of that Board and in effect to convert it into the division which would regulate air transport."

New York Drama Group Plans Future Opera Tour

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The incorporators of the City Center of Music and Drama today heard plans outlined for the Center's Opera Company to tour other cities during future seasons as a means of liquidating production costs.

Harry Friedgut, Managing Director of the Center, told the incorporators at their first annual meeting that negotiations were under way with "Hartford, Pittsburgh, and one or two other communities to sponsor our Opera Company on a guarantee basis."

Other cities under consideration, spokesmen said at the conclusion of the meeting, were Cleveland, and Bridgeport, Conn.

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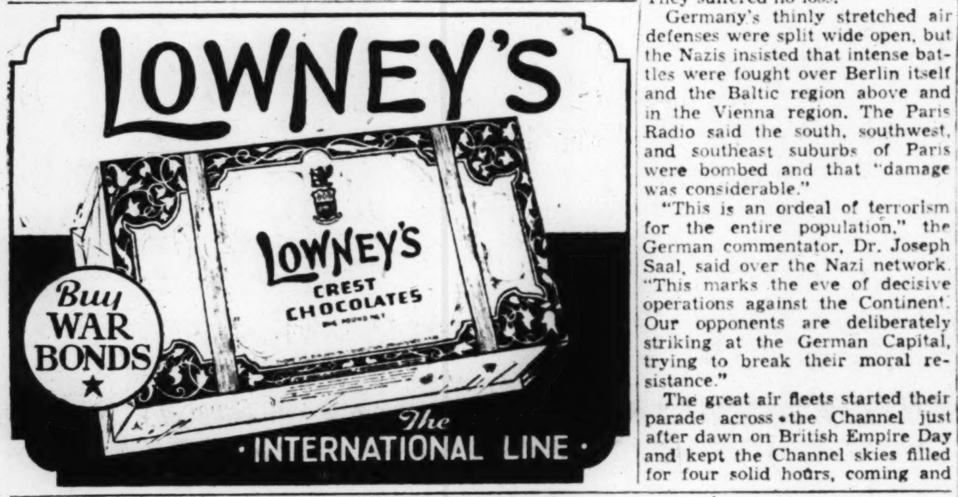

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It's a national habit—delicious orange juice at breakfast! Its bracing flavor wakes you up, makes other foods taste better.

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Wash and drain 1 cup Smith's Split Peas. Add sliced carrot, onion, 4 cups cold water. Bring to boil, simmer slowly until peas are soft. Season to taste and garnish with croutons.

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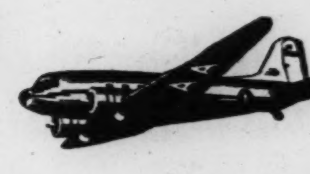

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All-Powerful World League Is Advocated by Churchill

Continued from Page 1

until the North African operations were successfully under way.

Mr. Churchill reminded how Spain might have become a vast German U-boat base, with the Straits of Gibraltar closed and communications cut with Malta.

He paid tribute to British Ambassador in Spain Sir Samuel Hoare and to the better arrangements now reached with the Spanish Government and looked to increasingly good relations with that country in the future.

He was blunt in his assertion of Allied disappointment with Turkey, which he said was the clue to Turkey's miscalculation of Russian ability to fight through to the Carpathians this spring. Therefore, after sending the Turks £20,000,000 worth of arms in 1943 alone, the Allies discontinued the supply.

"The Allies will be able to win the war in Southeast Europe without Turkey," Mr. Churchill declared. But he added that Turkish participation would still be welcomed to speed victory and the Turks would not be in a strong position at the peace table if they did not join.

But the Premier noted the assistance to the Allies from Turkey's cutting off chrome shipments to Germany and anticipated that such help would be extended to other commodities shortly.

In commenting on postwar plans, Mr. Churchill said, "We intend to take better measures this time in order to prevent a renewal in the life of our children and grandchildren of the horrible destruction which marked this and the last World War.

"We intend to set up a world equipped with all the necessary attributes of power to prevent the breaking out of future wars."

Mr. Churchill insisted that full use must be made of experience with old League of Nations machinery.

In dealing with smaller Allies, he showed that the Allies have achieved success with Greece in at last securing unity of all parties in the common cause of winning the war. As for Yugoslavia and its tangled problems, he hoped they soon would be unraveled. As a step to this end, the Purich Government, he announced, would be replaced by a smaller cabinet aimed at assisting all active resistance in Yugoslavia and uniting all fighting elements in that country.

Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Mr. Churchill declared, would not be Minister of War in the new Government. Thus one of the important causes of misunderstanding between the Partisans and Yugoslav Government in Exile is removed. At the same time, Mr. Churchill admitted that General Mihailovic is a strong local chief and would continue as such.

Mr. Churchill drew considerable applause in the House of Commons for new evidence of British Government achievements in foreign policy, and his call for a restrained and balanced view from Parliament met with new response. But, on the other hand, there are members ready to continue the argument that Mr. Churchill and the British Government still have a lingering partiality for royalist regimes.

Statement Praised

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's statement on French policy today was received enthusiastically in official quarters here as a virtual indorsement of the line laid down by President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, two months ago.

It represents the nearest approach to complete agreement between the Washington and London Governments yet made on the thorny and troublesome problem of French relations. In this respect it overshadowed even the Prime Minister's announcement that Gen. Charles de Gaulle had been invited to visit London and had sent world he would do so.

The core of Mr. Churchill's statement, as interpreted here, was his argument closely parelleling that of Secretary Hull that "we are not sure" the French National Committee of Liberation actually "represents the French nation" as a Government. No one can know that, Mr. Churchill said, "without more knowledge than we now possess of the situation in interior France."

Red Army to Use New Type of Guns

By Reuter

Moscow, May 24

Several new and more powerful types of Soviet guns will blaze into action when the Red Army falls upon the Germans in the next great battles.

Although these weapons have greater fire power than their predecessors, they are also lighter and easier to maneuver.

In peacetime it sometimes took years to evolve a satisfactory new gun. Nowadays it takes months or even weeks.

By fitting larger barrels on existing gun carriages Soviet armaments engineers have modified one gun so that it is now 80 per cent more powerful than its predecessor. Another outmoded gun has been developed into a weapon three times more powerful at half the weight.

Italian Staff Scored for Failure to Hold Rome

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A report shedding some light on the situation in Rome after the announcement of the Italian armistice last September and therefore sketching in at least part of the background of the Italian campaign has reached the United States.

The report, written by an Italian officer and published in the Bari weekly of the Action Party l'Italia del Popolo some time ago, places the responsibility for the Allied failure to reach Rome shortly after the invasion of the Italian mainland squarely at the doorstep of the Italian High Command.

The writer states flatly that it was due to the indecision of the Italian General Staff that there was no co-ordinated military resistance in the Italian Capital. The only action ordered by the General Staff was the occupation of the telephone building in Via Genova, where German troops were overpowered by the Italians. But the commanding general of the Rome area, General Barbieri, intervened and brought about the release of the German prisoners.

According to the report, Marshal Pietro Badoglio already had left Rome when the communiqué announcing the armistice was announced at 8 p. m. on Sept. 8. The writer himself, who was stationed at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff, saw Chief of Staff Gen. Mario Roatta leave the building at 9 p. m. in great haste, obviously with the intention of fleeing the city. He believes that General Roatta would not have left without being preceded by the Marshal.

Marshal Badoglio's speech was radiocast at 9:30 p. m., which would seem to indicate that it had been recorded earlier in the evening. Moreover, the address was strangely unrealistic, as it contained very vague orders to resist at a time when the roar of German guns could already be heard in all parts of the city and Italian detachments already had clashed with German troops.

The hurried departure of the military chiefs caused panic—not justified by the military situation—among the General Staff. Numerous high staff officers fled before midnight. This led to a complete disorganization of communications and to the isolation of military commanders in the provinces. After midnight, rumors, obviously German-inspired, were flying thick and fast that 10 German divisions had surrounded the city. The few commanding officers who had remained at their posts began to adopt a pro-German attitude.

King's Departure

King Victor Emmanuel and the Royal family had left Rome during the evening in the direction of Ortona, where they embarked for the south. However, on their trip to the Adriatic port they were escorted by the entire armored force stationed in Rome on Sept. 8. These units, whose aggregate strength amounted to more than one division, had been destined to block the northern approaches to the city. The result of their withdrawal was disastrous. It took the German armored divisions—mostly SS formations reinforced by the Hermann Göring Division—driving on Rome along Via Cassia and Via Flaminia—36 hours to break through the Italian defenses north of the Capital. The German divisions passed through Rome on their way south during the morning of Sept. 12. The following day they had engaged the Allied Fifth Army on the Salerno front.

The writer declares that if the Italian armored units had not been withdrawn from the city, they probably would have succeeded in holding up the advance of the Germans long enough to permit a swift American advance toward Rome. For at the time of the American landing near Salerno, the Germans had rather weak detachments in the area between Rome and Naples and it was only the German resistance at Salerno which enabled Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring to reinforce and organize his garrisons south of the Italian Capital.

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SILVER CREAM
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The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

'Unsinkable Sikh' Describes Japanese Convoys That Sank

Continued from Page 1

ship and one other get through to New Guinea."

At Hollandia, this Indian officer was put to work driving a truck for the Japanese.

P-38 Lauded

Describing the 5th Air Force attacks on Hollandia before the invasion, he said, "One P-38 come over and all Japanese take to the hills—P-38 a mighty fine plane."

When rescued by American units at Hollandia, he was driven in a jeep to headquarters. En route, he was asked how he liked the jeep, which generally elicits the approval of other refugees.

"Good thing," he said, "but P-38, that one fine airplane."

Indians Didn't Spy

NEW DELHI, India, May 24 (Reuter)—Twelve Indian soldiers, selected by the Japanese from among prisoners captured in Malaya to work as spies, were landed in India by submarine, but immediately gave themselves up to the Allied authorities. The story of these "spies" can now be disclosed.

The party consisted of noncommissioned officers and men chosen by the Japanese as being the most intelligent and most co-operative of available personnel. The Japanese expected positive results from their activities in India.

After careful training in an intensive course of sabotage, demolition, and propaganda work and wireless transmission lasting over a year, the party set out in a submarine from Penang at the end of February, reaching the Baluchistan coast on March 17.

After several futitle attempts, a successful landing was made on March 24. The Indians reported to a village station master who informed Karachi. The party now has arrived in New Delhi, where it has since given a great deal of valuable information. Jamadar Yusuf Khan, leader of the party, said:

"My one idea was to get back to India and take an active part in this war again."

Allied Pincers

Continued from Page 1

therefore, assumes a position of very great importance. There is now plenty of "weight" in Anzio and a break-out, synchronized with attacks by the Fifth and Eighth Armies in the south, may well result in the destruction of more German formations than Hitler can afford to lose.

Perhaps once again he has waited too long.

Will Cassino join Stalingrad, El Alamein, and the lower Dnestr in that row of monuments to the man who never knew when it was time to quit?

'Subs' Now Take Pictures via Periscope

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24 (AP)—The Navy permitted May 23 disclosure of a hitherto secret camera by which steady and accurate "fish-eye" pictures may be taken through the periscope of a submerged submarine.

The camera, manufactured for the Navy by Eastman Kodak Company, provides a complete picture record of hits and sinkings of enemy shipping by submarines. Both still and motion pictures are possible.

There is no focusing or setting of the diaphragm. Variance in light is compensated by changing the shutter speed.

When action is to be recorded, the camera, for still pictures, is held to a matched mount on the periscope eyepiece to time the ship's roll.

Motion pictures are photographed by a variation of the 16mm camera. The adapted model is mounted on a plate which is snapped into place on the periscope, the Navy regards this camera as "especially useful" for photographing shorelines.

Results of still-camera shots are immediately available to the submarine commander by means of a portable darkroom outfit and special photographic paper, developed by the company.

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At the Gateway to the Pacific

In the port of Balboa at the Pacific terminus of the most important single military installation in the Western Hemisphere—the Panama Canal—stands a branch of an American bank which is bringing a touch of home to men at war.

Thousands of members of the reinforced garrison which guards the great lifeline between the Atlantic and the Pacific have come to rely on this office—one of the four Isthmian branches of the Chase—for countless personal services beyond those normally rendered by a commercial bank. Soldiers and sailors of all ranks and grades daily stream in and out its doors, cashing checks, transmitting funds, arranging for the delivery of flowers and other gifts to loved ones on Main Street, U. S. A.

These personal services, performed without profit, are in addition to the regular wartime functions of this Chase outpost. Since Pearl Harbor the tasks of the staff there have multiplied. Seventy-five per cent of the business of the branch is now related directly to military activities such as preparing cash pay rolls for the Army, meeting the banking needs of Post Exchanges, caring for Company Funds, serving contractors on war projects and facilitating the flow of vital shipping through the Canal.

Comparable activities obtain in all four Chase branches on the Isthmus—Balboa and Panama City on the Pacific side; Cristobal and Colon on the Atlantic side.

Today's Panama looks down on a scene which those who struggled with the torrid jungles of the Isthmus a few decades ago could scarcely have imagined—a great modern fortress guarding the passageway between two coasts, two fleets, two wars! The Chase feels privileged to play its small part in furthering this military effort and in making life more pleasant for those who man the new ramparts of an old land.

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Soldier Loans Up to $2,500 For Homes Backed in Report

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—A Senate-House committee cleared the first barrier yesterday on the way to a compromise on a broad program of veterans' benefits by agreeing that the Government should lend to servicemen up to $2,500 to buy or build homes, or purchase farms or businesses.

The Veterans Administration would handle the loans, utilizing Government lending agencies, and veterans would pay no more than 3 per cent interest.

The "G. I. Bill of Rights" passed originally by the Senate called for Government loans at 3 per cent interest up to $1,000. The House voted to guarantee 50 per cent of private loans, up to a maximum guarantee of $2,500, at 6 per cent interest.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois said the Senate opposed the House provisions on grounds they set up a "paradise for loan sharks" and would encourage irresponsible lending agencies to meet every boat load of returning soldiers.

The conferees reported no agreement had been reached on provisions for continuing the education of men in service or on unemployment compensation features of the legislation.

The Senate approved a year's unemployment compensation, while the House accepted 26 weeks as the maximum. There was some talk of compromising on 40.

Defense Slows Testimony At Sedition Trial

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—With defense attorneys protesting almost every question and answer, Peter Gissibl, former leader of the Chicago unit of the German-American Bund, continued today to lay the groundwork of evidence by which the Government is seeking to convict 29 persons of conspiring to undermine the morale of the United States armed forces.

Prosecutors O. John Rogge and Joseph W. Burns selected Mr. Gissibl, a native of Germany, as their first witness in the mass sedition conspiracy trial in United States district court here, and in his first two hours of testimony yesterday, he managed to answer only about a score of questions because of defense objections.

Mr. Gissibl, who has not been active in the Bund since 1938, came to Chicago from Germany in 1923 with his brothers, Andrew and Fritz. The witness and his brother Fritz had been members of the National Socialist Labor Party (Nazi) in Germany, and in Chicago the three helped organize the Teutonia Society, a forerunner of the German-American Bund.

Membership in Teutonia, Mr. Gissibl testified, was open to all persons of German blood "who believed in the National Socialistic philosophy of life." The Society and its successors, he said, maintained contact with Nazi officials in Germany and helped finance the Nazi movement there. From Germany came newspapers, pamphlets, and books.

Teutonia and later pro-Nazi organizations in this country, he said, followed the "leadership principle," which he explained as meaning the national leader had the right to appoint district leaders, district leaders to appoint unit leaders, etc.

Members of the Chicago unit wore uniforms patterned after the German Storm Troopers, and Bundists sang the Horst Wessel song and gave the Nazi salute at their meetings.

Near the outset of his testimony, Mr. Burns asked the witness if any of the defendants were members of the Bund. Mr. Gissibl identified Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze of New York, National Leader of the Bund after 1939; August Klapprott of New York, Deputy National Leader, and Herman Max Schwinn of Los Angeles, a West Coast leader.

Mr. Rogge said Mr. Gissibl might remain on the witness stand throughout today and tomorrow. After he has completed his direct testimony, the twenty-odd defense attorneys will have an opportunity to cross-examine him.

War Clothes

Continued from Page 1

duction of low-cost fabrics at the expense of higher-grade cloth.

2. Adopt a new policy to allocate piece goods more freely for overseas needs.

Inflation Reported

Concerned chiefly with the home-front clothing problem, the women consumers said: "Although consumers report a great abundance of low-quality textiles, these low-quality items are sold today at high prices. The quality of many items is so low as to be wasteful of manpower and materials. At the same time the production of luxury items and gadgets is increasing."

They said that inflation actually exists in the clothing field because of debased quality.

Besides "war models," the consumers proposed:

1. Adoption of specific Government standards and pricing programs.
2. Immediate "pre-ticketing" by manufacturers as a basis for retail ceiling prices.
3. Sustained efforts to develop dollar-and-cents prices.
4. Increased enforcement to prevent quality deterioration through violation of Government regulations.

Congress Honors Inventor of Telegraph

Wide World

Bronze Plaque Commemorating Morse Invention

Leila Livingston Morse pauses to read the inscription on the memorial plaque which Congress dedicated to her grandfather, Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, at ceremonies held in the Capitol today, the centennial anniversary of the first telegram—"What Hath God Wrought!"—sent from Washington to Baltimore, Md. The plaque, cast in bronze, will be placed near the spot where the historic message was tapped out by the inventor.

Telegraphy Looks Ahead on Centennial

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—A titan of global progress—the telegraph industry—reached its 100th birthday today.

Even as the nation celebrates the centennial of the transmission of the first telegram by the dot-and-dash code of Samuel F. B. Morse, natural scientists are talking of new things to come in communications.

"Personalized radios" — small compact sets powered by tiny tubes smaller than acorns and capable of being carried in one's pocket—are predicted by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America. First examples of such sets had appeared before the war.

Further development of the "walkie-talkie" and "handy-talkie" sets that are making radio history in foxholes and on beachheads.

Other Developments

Networks of television stations bringing to the family hearth sports, drama, current events, and other entertainment. . . .

"Superpower" broadcasting stations, dwarfing the strength of those we now have . . . and tonal reception of greatest purity through the development of frequency modulation. . . .

Radio telephone communication between fast-moving trains. . . .

All these are attending the birthday party of telegraphy, forerunner of them all.

Yet the men who followed in the footsteps of Morse and helped make the countries of the world close neighbors insist that telegraphy itself is just catching its second wind.

Men who "love the wire," as they put it, have new tricks of their own.

One is "telefax" or facsimile—a system by which one can actually transmit one's own telegram by dropping it into a slot, something like putting a letter into a mail box. The machine automatically wraps the telegram around a revolving cylinder and transmits the message to a receiving machine, where it arrives as a facsimile copy.

Blueprint of Future

Mobile telegraph offices, portable power units, and new systems designed to increase the number of telegrams the wires can handle—all these, too, are in telegraphy's blueprint of the future.

And telegraphers say that other developments, born of the need of giving our fighting forces the fastest telegram service possible, will be disclosed after the war is won.

This was is the fourth in which telegraphy has played an indispensable part since that historic morning of May 24, 1844, when Morse, an artist who became an inventor, tapped out the famous message, "what hath God wrought!" from Washington to Baltimore, Md.

That scene is being re-enacted today in the old Supreme Court chamber, with all the realism of the moment when Morse nervously bent over his key, and such personages as Henry Clay and Dolly Madison watched in wonder.

Congress is dedicating a plaque in memory of Morse, and a special postage stamp is being issued.

Communications

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said last night "there are hopeful signs throughout the land that America will come forth with a co-ordinated effort to do its part in achieving" freedom for postwar international communications.

In an address over Columbia Broadcasting System, recalling that today is the 100th anniversary of the first practical demonstration of telegraphy, Mr. Fly said these five things are "sorely needed" in the field of international communications:

"A uniform rate for all messages throughout the world in all directions.

"A low rate of a few cents a word to any communications gateway in the world.

"Instantaneous communications between all important areas on the globe.

"Uniform and low press rates throughout the world, and finally,

"Complete freedom for all peoples of the world to communicate directly with each other."

House-Senate Appear Ready To Probe Operations of C.I.O.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Both House and Senate appeared ready today to probe into the operations of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee and other labor organizations in the congressional and presidential campaigns.

A Republican demand for an inquiry into the activities of the C. I. O. group will be renewed before the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee next week. The House, meanwhile, will be called to act on legislation approved by its Rules Committee to set up a group to investigate campaign expenditures and clothe it with specific authority to determine if there are any violations of the Smith-Connally "Anti-strike" Law, the Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Law barring political activities by Government officials and employees.

The Rules Committee scuttled a bill by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia to direct an investigation of the C. I. O. Political Action group but Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois said the same result could be accomplished by the proposed new committee if it wants to undertake an inquiry.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, who sought unsuccessfully May 23 to launch an investigation of the C. I. O. group, said he was confident that written complaints will be filed before the next meeting on which the Senate Campaign Committee will be forced to act.

It is Senator Ball's contention that a published statement by Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the C. I. O. group, advocating a fourth term for President Roosevelt, violated a section of the Smith-Connally Act which bars labor unions from contributing to political campaigns.

"Hillman has a perfect right to be for Roosevelt as an individual, but I think he is stepping over the line when he commits an organization, which is directly financed by union funds, to the support of any candidate," the Minnesota senator said.

The C. I. O. Committee's part in political campaigns also was brought into another case on which the Committee ordered an investigation on the request of Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota, who urged an inquiry into what he said were claims by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota that "eastern interests" were seeking to discourage the latter in his race for renomination.

Replying that he welcomed an inquiry, Senator Nye suggested in a telegram to the Committee that it look into the expenditures in behalf of all candidates in the race.

26-Year Tryout for Job

OLD FORGE, N. Y., May 24 (AP)—After 26 years as "temporary" librarian, Mrs. Mabel Parsons has accepted permanent appointment at the Old Forge Public Library.

It's Hot Dogs for Vet and Dad's Party

GENESEO, N. Y., May 24 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Arthur Hasler, who came home from Italy to celebrate belatedly his dad's 100th birthday, asked yesterday that hot dogs be the "main dish" at the big party the family plans for Sunday.

Sergeant Hasler, granted leave to return for the celebration after his mother appealed in a letter to President Roosevelt, made known his preference while discussing plans for the dinner.

One of his seven sisters, questioning him as to what kind of meat he wanted, quoted the air crew chief as answering:

"I'm 'fed up' with chicken and ham and stuff like that. Let's have hot dogs for the party. I haven't had one in over two years."

The order to the butcher will be a sizable one.

In addition to the Sergeant, his parents, seven sisters and five brothers, there are 38 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren and numerous "in-laws" who will be on hand for the festivities.

The Elder Hasler reached the 100 mark on May 18, but the party was delayed until Arthur—the "baby" of the family—returned from abroad.

Not Candidate, Warren States

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 24 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren, keynoter of the Republican national convention, has sent letters of California's delegates asking "that my name be not presented to the convention as a candidate for any position and that you do not cast your ballots for me," his office announced today.

Governor Warren, who is en route to a conference of governors at Hershey, Pa., is the State delegation's technical choice for President. He has been mentioned prominently as a possible nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

Presumably, however, the Governor's request would not bar delegates from any other state from nominating him.

Anniversary Stamp Sale

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, has arranged for President Roosevelt to buy the first sheet of stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the sending of the first message by telegraph. The stamps go on sale in Washington and Baltimore today.

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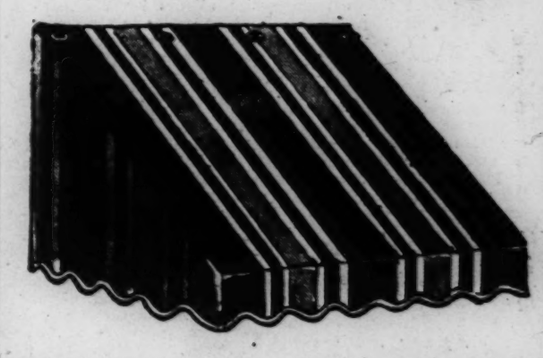
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Biddle Declares Ward Seizure In Line With Congress Intent

Continued from Page 1

with the war effort. Montgomery Ward's is not a corner grocery, Mr. Biddle said, nor "have I argued that the President had power to seize corner groceries. Rather my argument was that Ward's had no special immunity merely because it was in the mail-order business."

Third, Mr. Biddle wanted it made clear that he had not said that the President's power was not subject to review of the courts. What he had said, he asserted, was that the courts should not substitute their judgment for that of the President "as to the gravity of the emergency or the necessity of the taking of the particular property." Of course the courts have the right of review, he said.

Mr. Biddle said he was in favor of any changes in the War Labor Disputes Act that would make the meaning of the act clearer and remove any doubts as to its application to particular situations. But he said any changes should make it clear that any business, whether manufacture, production, or mining, is directly or indirectly essential to the war effort. The nation is engaged in total war, Mr. Biddle said, and its economy is also engaged in total war. There can't be some National War Labor Board orders that are enforceable and some unenforceable in wartimes, Mr. Biddle insisted.

Public Reaction

He urged the Committee to consider whether if it had been the union in the Montgomery Ward case rather than the management that had defied the NWLB order and the Government had had to step in, the public reaction would have been the same. He insinuated that it would have been quite different.

Queried as to why United States marshals had not taken over the plant instead of the Army, Mr. Biddle said that in every other seizure case, the Army or Navy had been used, and that he was sure the Army removed Mr. Avery, Ward President, more quietly and more efficiently than the marshals would have.

The Ward case was an emergency situation, Mr. Biddle said. The strike there threatened to spread to other plants of the company throughout the country. It threatened to spread to plants of other concerns in Chicago. The NWLB was unanimous in believing it threatened the entire structure of its labor relations.

Having concluded by the wording of the War Labor Disputes Act and its amendments and the Constitution that the President had the authority to seize plants, Mr. Biddle said that from all the evidence he could gather the Ward case, because of its threat to war economy and its threat to labor relations everywhere, constituted a case where the President's power could be used.

"There is room for disagreement on the legal aspects of the Ward case," he said. "But no Attorney General in advising the President can do more than interpret the law as he sees it, trusting to the courts to correct him if he is wrong and to Congress to make any changes in the law which it deems wise." And Mr. Biddle concluded: "If the Congress believes that in this case the President exceeded his statutory authority, that authority should be clearly defined so that he may be guided accordingly."

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ROOTS GROW DEEP IN PHILADELPHIA

It was on James Pemberton's plantation on Gray's Ferry Road that United States Naval Academy was founded. A few years later the Academy was moved to Annapolis, Md.

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Who's Scared of a Bomb?

Wide World

Two Girls and a Block Buster

This block buster weighs more than 4,000 pounds, but these girl workers at the Nebraska Ordnance Plant are in danger of nothing worse than falling off the shipping ring on which they are standing. Until the detonating or "arming" mechanism and fins are added at a combat area airport, the bomb could be dropped a mile without exploding. Two shipping rings are placed on each bomb to protect it during shipping.

Board Orders Pay Increase; Walkouts by Workers Spread

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The National War Labor Board, in one of several steps taken to halt strikes, last night, approved an agreement between the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation and the United Automobile Workers—affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, providing for a three cents an hour retroactive wage increase for approximately 4,000 workers at the company's Owensboro, Ky., plant, now being operated by the Army.

The agreement also extended the wage increase, a Board official reported, to four "feeder" plants in Indiana and Kentucky, which also were seized by the Government on April 14 after President Roosevelt said threatened interruption of production would impede the war effort.

The Board issued its directive for the wage increase on July 22, 1943, and made the increase retroactive to Sept. 4, 1942. The Company refused to comply, insisting that it could not make the payments.

Retroactive pay for the workers, it has been estimated, will total approximately $1,000,000.

The pay increase does not apply, in line with the Board's order, to employees earning $1 or more an hour.

In directing the Army to seize the Company's properties, President Roosevelt had hinted that some of its assets might be sold if necessary to pay the retroactive wages.

Numerous Areas Affected

In Seattle, several thousand more lumber and logging workers were scheduled to join an estimated 18,000 already idle today in the billion-dollar Pacific Northwest lumber industry stalled by swiftly-spreading wildcat walkouts.

From Washington came a NWLB directive stating its decision in the industry-wide disputes in the Pacific Northwest were not "rare and unusual cases" justifying a wage increase above that which could be justified under normal standards.

Col. Walter De Long, Washington State Director of Selective Service, warned the workers who engaged in the walkouts that they would face a change in their draft status.

Lumber Shutdown Spreads

Al Whitman, the nation's Office of Price Administration Fuel Rationing Director, declared a full shutdown of Northwest sawmills meant a loss of about 25,000 cords of wood daily.

In Granite City, Ill., a shutdown of the Granite City Steel Company, which produces steel plates for Navy LST and LCT boats, continued with two unions involved in a jurisdictional dispute over maintenance of machinery in the plant's hot strip mill.

In Washington the NWLB called upon officers of the Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to take all steps necessary to terminate a strike at Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., which the Board said has interrupted the production of medical supplies. About 1,900 workers at two plants remained away from their jobs for the second day.

In McAlester, Okla., 14 firemen, the city's entire force with exception of Chief Jack Grantham, quit their jobs today after the Council declined to meet their demand for a minimum salary of $150 a month.

The City Manager, C. A. Bentley, called in five policemen to serve as firemen in the emergency.

Capt. Adolphus Burt said the resignations did not constitute a strike, adding that the firemen, because of increased living costs, were forced to seek more remunerative work.

Car and Foundry Walkout

In Berwick, Pa., the American Car & Foundry Co. plant which manufactures tractors, bulldozers, amphibious tanks, and other war products, was closed by a walkout of 6,500 employees.

The strikers said they were protesting against "the discharge of five employees" and that there had been disagreements over wages. The Company and the United Steelworkers of America (C. I. O.) said the walkout was unauthorized.

In East Moline, Ill., Carl Parker, sub-regional director for the United Automobile Workers Union, collective bargaining agent for the harvester employees at the John Deere Harvester Works, said he was awaiting a reply to a telegram sent to President Roosevelt asking him to have the Army take over operations at the plant which have been at virtual standstill as the deadlock between the company and employees went into the fourth day following a work stoppage by 2,000 workers May 20.

In Detroit, members of Local 490, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O., returned to their jobs at seven Chrysler Corporation plants today as officials of the local appeared at a hearing to which they had been summoned by the International Union's Executive Board to "show cause" for an unauthorized strike.

The Executive Board, which condemned the strike as a violation of the union's constitution and its no-strike pledge, insisted that today's hearing be held despite the return to work.

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Closer Strategy and Fighting by Big 3

Continued from Page 1

States Air Forces, does not deny the persistent report and the repeated questions about the American air forces having bases on Russian soil on the Eastern front. He won't say yes, but very definitely he won't say no.

The report, given official circulation by Senator Bridges, that a ship or ships have been made available for use by the Soviet Navy comes in the wake of President Roosevelt's press conference remark several weeks ago that one third of the Italian Navy—or its equivalent—would go to Russia.

Censorship Phases

Mr. Early was more concerned with the censorship phases of the report than with its accuracy when he met with correspondents this morning.

He contended that the statement of Senator Bridges constituted an evasion of censorship restrictions regarding military information.

"It is a development of the statement the President gave you some time ago, in any event," Mr. Early said.

This was a reference to a press conference statement by President Roosevelt a few months ago that he had been exchanging messages with Mr. Stalin regarding a plan to transfer to the Russian Navy for war usage roughly one third of the surrendered Italian fleet or its equivalent in Allied tonnage.

Asked whether he had been following Senator Bridges' statement, Mr. Early said "Yes, I saw it in the papers."

"Any reaction?" he was asked.

"No," Mr. Early said. "But that is one way certain people seem to have of getting information out that is very probably of military value that some other nations would like to have, but cannot get it from the Executive Branch of the Government.

"They can get it through their friends on the hill who in turn will pass it out as privileged matter, hence making it publishable under the code."

The voluntary press and radio code provides that Members of Congress are "appropriate authorities" for all information, whether or not it would otherwise be unpublishable.

Demand by Bridges

"Reports have reached me that one or more units of the American Navy have been transferred to Russia," Senator Bridges said. "I have heard of at least one particular cruiser, and attempts have been made to seek either a confirmation or a denial of this information, which has been bandied about among many people for the last few days.

"Now, I think, Mr. President, that the American people are entitled to know the truth and that the American Congress is entitled to know the truth. I think that this is an example of where frankness should be the keynote.

"I cannot understand the purpose for this transfer of part of our Navy unless it is a part of our patchwork policy of appeasing Russia. The American Congress and the American people are entitled to a forthright statement clarifying the entire matter and telling us whether we have transferred any units of the American fleet and the reasons for such a transfer."

Although the Lend-Lease report did not identify the kind of "watercraft" sent to Russia from March, 1943, to March, 1944, it did identify "watercraft" that were sent to the United Kingdom, which received almost $200,000,000 worth in the same period.

It stated that the United Kingdom watercraft were "landing barges, PT boats and other fighting craft small enough to be shipped aboard cargo vessels."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

What Is Humility?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE poet, Thomas Moore, writes of humility:

Humility, that low, sweet root
From which all heavenly virtues shoot.

We are commonly taught to be proud of our homes, our schools, and our occupations. In these days especially, when so many men and women are engaged in some form of war work, it is only natural for us to be proud of our regiments, our corps, or our factories; in short, we are expected to take pride in our contribution to the national effort. Is this pride incompatible with humility? On the contrary, such pride, sometimes called *esprit de corps*, is an essential and valuable element in the mental and moral equipment of a community. It does not conflict with true humility, so long as it is purged of arrogance and worldliness and stems from genuine accomplishment measured by high standards of excellence. Such pride is based on loyalty and love, and has its roots in that devotion to duty which is the hallmark of humility.

The word "humility" is often misused, however. It would sometimes seem to indicate such undesirable qualities as self-abasement and self-depreciation. But the Bible has many illustrations of what humility really means. Here (Numbers 12:3) we read that "the man Moses was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth." No one could imagine that this great leader was either weak or fearful. He had faced the wrath of Pharaoh many times and had led his people through forty years of toil and danger in the desert to the promised land. It is clear that weakness and timidity would not qualify anyone to conduct so great an enterprise. Positive qualities are necessary to lead a people and to hold and manage so vast a heritage.

⁂

The prophet Elijah learned on Mount Horeb that God was not in the destructive fury of earthquake, wind, and fire, but in "a still small voice" (I Kings 19:12). Christ Jesus said (Matthew 11:29), "I am meek and lowly in heart," and urged his listeners to follow his example. In the Sermon on the Mount he said, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth" (Matthew 5:5). True meekness, genuine humility, comes as we are willing to be led of God as was Moses; as we listen to the "still small voice"; as we follow in the path marked out by Jesus. Humility means being obedient to the divine power, to the living, loving, all-wise Father. This humility gives us a strength not our own. It helps us to cast self-will aside and with it all destructive criticism and pride of opinion, all bitterness, selfish ambition, and desire for temporal power, all fear, until the heart is made ready for God's message.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 130): "Know ye not that he who exercises the largest charity, and waits on God, renews his strength, and is exalted? Love is not puffed up; and the meek and loving, God anoints and appoints to lead the line of mankind's triumphal march out of the wilderness, out of darkness into light."

Have you ever tried to give advice to a truly humble person? Then you know with what sweetness, generosity, and patience your suggestions are received; and also with what firmness whatever is not compatible with conscience is gently put aside. The meek and obedient heart, listening for the "still small voice" of divine wisdom, instinctively refuses to be influenced by mere human opinion, but intuitively follows the divine demand. Such experiences become treasured lessons, accepted with gratitude and recognized as God's guidance.

⁂

One whose life was shadowed by the menace of having to submit to degrading and unpleasant service prayed earnestly and humbly for strength and guidance, as he had learned to do in Christian Science. Eventually he realized that his prayers were answered, not as he had expected, by having to yield with resignation and fortitude to what he feared and detested, but by deliverance from the necessity of yielding. He had indeed inherited the earth. He had found his God-given dominion in good. In place of the false concept of mortal existence, reality, freedom, and harmony were glimpsed.

By example and precept Mrs. Eddy constantly emphasized the need for meekness. She writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 272): "The spiritual sense of truth must be gained before Truth can be understood. This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving, and meek." The more clearly we discern our spiritual identity and our oneness with God, with harmony, the less are we bound by mortal conditions in our daily round. What can be sweeter than consciously and constantly to listen for God's voice? To seek meekness, to attain the Horeb heights of humility, may mean effort, as required in every other desirable pursuit, but the end is the unspeakable glory and grandeur of final victory over evil.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRAGMENT OF A PERSIAN TEXTILE

THE SHAHS OF PERSIA organized highly skilled craftsmen for the purpose of manufacturing all manner of beautiful decorations. The finest materials available were placed in the hands of artisans and they produced handsome specimens of ceramics, woodwork, glasswork, metal. They were especially skilled in weaving sumptuous stuffs. There were ornate velvets, lustrous silks, and a good deal of gold. The cloths were decorated with scenic patterns, with fantastic designs, birds, figures, and flowers. This piece shows the elegance of a floral pattern. The Persian designers were especially adroit in filling a surface with lively patterns. Elements in the design induce spiral movement. Some lines carry the eye to the left, some to the right; there are upsweeping and down-curving lines. In the eventful floral patterns, there is orderliness and grace.

D. A.

Tahitian Waterfall

THE ROAD DWINDLED into a narrower path, and then a mere trail. The road had crossed the brook many times on frail bridges, some tottering and others only remnants. Habitations ceased, and we were in a dark, splendid gorge, narrow, and affording one no vision straight ahead except at intervals....

Palms, with cocoanuts of a half-dozen stages of growth, and giant banana-plants lined the banks, and bushes with blue flowers like violets, and one with red buttons, intermingled with limes and oranges to form a thicket through which we could hardly force our way.

We were yet on the level of the rivulet, but now, the princess said, must take to the cliff. We had come to a pool which in symmetry and depth, in coolness and invitingness, outranked all before....

The mountain loomed in the distance, and the immense Pic du Français towered in shadow. Faintly I heard the boom of the waterfall, and knew we were nearing the goal.

The canõn grew yet narrower and darker, and the crash of water louder. We had again attained a considerable height over the stream, and the trail seemed lost . . . Suddenly, the light became brilliant, and I found myself in a huge broken bowl of lava rock, the walls almost vertical. From the summit of the precipice facing me fell a superb cascade into a deep and troubled tarn. The stream was spun silver in the sun, which now was warm and splendid. So far it fell that much of it never reached the pool as water, but, blown by the gentle breeze, a moiety in spume and spray wet the earth for an acre about. Like the veil of a bride, the spindrift spread in argent clouds, and a hundred yards away dropped like gentle rain upon us. Verdure covered everything below except where the river ran from the tarn and hurried to the lesser things of the town. The giant walls, as black as the interior of an old furnace, were festooned with magnificent tree ferns, the exquisite maidenhair, lianas, and golden-green mosses, all sparkling in the sun with the million drops of the *vaimato*. — From "Mystic Isles of the South Seas," by FREDERICK O'BRIEN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Cattle Bed Down

THERE COMES A TIME when daylight lasts until long after supper, and then I like to go outdoors and wander around. It seems to be the best part of the day. Maybe I've been riding to look up my own cattle, or fixing fence, or maybe the afternoon has been taken up by a ride to town for mail and groceries. Or perhaps I've taken the whole day for pleasure, and ridden to the high pastures on top of El Capitan to see how many new white-faced calves are resting in the grass.

But, however the day has been spent, by this time I am feeling pleasantly sleepy and relaxed and it is delightful to be outdoors watching the coming of night. It is good, then, to think over the day; like many days, it has been beautiful and worth remembering. If I have been riding up on the mountain, I like to think back to the green meadows where the oaks make shadows in the grass. I like to see again the different colors of the different varieties of oaks, some bright green, some rusty, and some wearing a pinkish, old rose tint. The live oaks chose spring, instead of fall, for variations of color. And I like to remember how far I could see from up there—the distant mountain ranges, the deep valleys, and, far to the west, the ocean looking pale and a little more silvery than the sky.

⁂

From my own pasture, I can look up to the mountain, rocky and rough against the late sky; and it is like making yourself believe the impossible to remember how there are soft meadows beyond the mountain's stern face. By now the cattle up there have ceased grazing, have taken their last drink for the day; and the mother cows are resting in little groups, their calves warm beside them.

And, down here, the outdoor things are getting ready for night. The canyon wren has stopped letting his notes slip down the scale, the linnets are quiet, and the cock-quail have ceased ordering: "Get back there! Get back there!" A covey of quail are going to bed in an oak tree, and they are making such fuss about it that you feel they will never get properly settled down. There is a loud whirring of wings as they rise to the branches; then they do a lot of talking, and seemingly keep changing places with one another. They sputter so that they sound quarrelsome, they fluff up their feathers and smooth them out, they rustle the leaves. After a long time, they are quiet and an owl drifts over without making a single sound.

⁂

Usually my own small herd of heifers, young bulls, and cows with big calves spend the night in the hills near where they have grazed, but sometimes they decide to bed down at home and, before it is dark, they come down the trail to the watering trough. I like to watch them coming, single-file, moving with a quiet dignity that suits the quiet hour. The milk cows who have small calves at home are already settled down, and they watch the new-comers with drowsy interest. Some of the young calves, like young children, don't feel a bit like going to bed; they like to climb down in the dry creek bed and push at the sandy sides with their nubby horns. Their elders don't care, but let them play until they're ready to sleep. Little Samuel tries to push down a sycamore sapling, and Carlos frolics up to Claire and says "Bah!" at her.

The four lambs are wide awake, too. The older sheep are resting and chewing, but the lambs have to play their nightly game of jumping the ditch. That is such fun that they won't give it up until it is too dark to see. They race to the ditch and then their round little bodies fly over; they run a few steps, turn, and go rushing back to jump again. It is one of the best games they know, and they play it over and over.

⁂

I lean against a smooth sycamore trunk and think that all this is vastly more entertaining than any play I've ever seen. When I am quiet, the cows like to come up to me. Jane wants me to rub the itchy place between her horns and, when the big old ox sees what we're doing, he has to come and be scratched, too. The calves ignore me; for they have their own interests and, when they're tired of playing, they'll be ready to sleep.

The cows and the big heifers move around languidly, taking a bite of grass, or eating a fallen leaf. They aren't serious about grazing now. They stop moving and stand and chew, and then one decides to settle down. Unlike a horse, she goes down tail-end first, then her front end drops; and, when she is comfortable at last, she sighs gustily. Without looking, you can tell when a cow has settled down; always there is that long contented sigh when her knees are folded and she is at rest. It seems like an expression of gratitude—that she is thankful to be well fed and resting, and she chews her cud dreamily.

⁂

The others stand and chew, move a few steps, find a comfortable spot, and one by one lay themselves down on earth still warm from the sunny day. The calves give up their play and settle down to sleep, and each pair of twin lambs cuddles by its mother.

The sky is full of stars now, and the mountains are dark. There are a few night sounds, a poor-will calls so that this seems like a summer night, and an owl hoots from the river-bed. On a hill a coyote calls to a friend. I suppose that, somewhere back in my hills, the deer are bedded down, and fawns, like little calves, are sleepy and warm.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

On Re-Reading

WE PROBABLY go back to books from two motives; one, because we want to recover some past mood or experience to which the book may be a key; and the other from the perennial sources of pleasure and profit which a good book holds; in other words, for association and inspiration.

It was with some such motives as these that I recently opened the "Autocrat" after the pages had been closed to me for over a quarter of a century. To recover as far as possible the spirit of the old days, I got out the identical numbers of the "Atlantic" in which I had first read those sparkling sentences. Life to me had the freshness and buoyancy of the morning hours in those first years of the great Boston magazine. I recall how impatiently I waited for each number to appear, and how, on one occasion at least, I ran all the way home from the postoffice with the new issue in my hand, so eager was I to be alone with it in my room. I remember, too, how I resented the criticism of a schoolmate at Harvard College, who said that Holmes was not the great writer I fancied him to be, but only a Boston great writer. . . .

This test of re-reading is, of course, only an approximate one. So great an authority as Hume said it was sufficient to read Cowley once, but that Parnell after the fiftieth reading was as fresh as at the first. Now, for my part, I have to go to the encyclopedia to find out who Parnell was, but of Cowley even desultory readers like myself know something. His essays one can not only read, but re-read. They make one of the unpretentious minor books that one can put in his pocket and take with him on a walk to the woods, and nibble at under a tree or a waterfall. Solitude seems to bring out its quality, as it does that of some people. —From "Literary Values and Other Essays," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

¿QUE ES LA HUMILDAD?

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL POETA Tomás Moore dice de la humildad:

"Humildad, aquella raíz débil y dulce
De la cual todas las virtudes celestiales nacen."

Comúnmente se nos enseña a estar orgullosos de nuestros hogares, de nuestras escuelas, de nuestros trabajos. En estos días especialmente, cuando tantos hombres y mujeres están ocupados en alguna forma de trabajo para la guerra, es natural que estemos orgullosos de nuestros regimientos, de nuestros cuerpos militares o de nuestras fábricas; en pocas palabras, se espera que tengamos orgullo de nuestra contribución al esfuerzo nacional. ¿Es este orgullo incompatible con la humildad? Al contrario, tal orgullo, algunas veces llamado *esprit de corps*, es un elemento esencial y de gran valor en el equipo mental y moral de una comunidad. No está en conflicto con la verdadera humildad en cuanto esté libre de arrogancia y mundanalidad y nazca de logros legítimos medidos por altas normas de excelencia. Tal orgullo está basado en la lealtad y el amor y tiene sus raíces en aquella devoción al deber que es la marca de la humildad.

Sin embargo, la palabra "humildad" se emplea mal muy a menudo. Algunas veces parece como si quisiera significar las cualidades de humillación y desprecio de sí mismo, que no son de desearse. Pero la Biblia tiene muchas ilustraciones de lo que realmente significa la humildad. Ahí leemos (Números 12:3) que "aquel varón Moisés era muy manso, más manso que ningún hombre de cuantos había sobre la faz de la tierra". Nadie podría imaginar que este gran caudillo fuese débil o temeroso. Había afrontado la ira de Faraón muchas veces y guió a su pueblo durante cuarenta años de fatiga y peligro en el desierto a la tierra prometida. Es claro que la debilidad y la timidez no hubieran habilitado a nadie para llevar a cabo una empresa tan grande. Las cualidades positivas son necesarias para guiar a la gente a sostener y manejar una herencia tan vasta.

El profeta Elías aprendió en el Monte Horeb que Dios no estaba en la furia del terremoto destructor, ni en el viento, ni en el fuego, sino en "una voz callada y suave" (1 Reyes 19:12). Cristo Jesús dijo (Mateo 11:29): "Soy manso y humilde de corazón" y pidió a los que le escuchaban que siguieran su ejemplo. En el Sermón de la Montaña dijo: "Bienaventurados los mansos; porque ellos heredarán la tierra" (Mateo 5:5). La verdadera mansedumbre, la legítima humildad, viene cuando queremos ser guiados por Dios como lo fué Moisés; cuando escuchamos la "voz callada y suave"; cuando seguimos la senda trazada por Jesús. La humildad significa ser obediente al poder divino, al Padre viviente, amante y todo sabio. Esta humildad nos da una fortaleza que no es la nuestra. Nos ayuda a hacer a un lado la voluntad propia y con ella toda crítica destructiva y orgullo de opinión, toda amargura, egoísmo, ambición y deseo de poder temporal, todo temor, hasta que el corazón esté listo para el mensaje de Dios.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), p. 130: "¿No sabéis que el que se ejercita en la caridad más grande y espera en Dios, renueva sus fuerzas y es exaltado? El amor no se infla, y al manso y cariñoso, Dios le unge y le designa para guiar la columna de la marcha triunfal de la humanidad, fuera del desierto, fuera de la obscuridad hasta la luz."

¿Habéis tratado alguna vez de dar consejos a una persona verdaderamente humilde? Entonces sabéis con cuanta dulzura, generosidad y paciencia son recibidas vuestras sugestiones; y también con cuanta firmeza se desecha, aunque suavemente, todo cuanto sea incompatible con la conciencia. El corazón manso y obediente, escuchando la "voz callada y suave" de la sabiduría divina, instintivamente rehusa el ser influído por la mera opinión humana e intuitivamente sigue el llamado divino. Tales experiencias se convierten en valiosas lecciones que son aceptadas con gratitud y reconocidas como la dirección de Dios.

Cierta persona cuya vida se vió aparentemente amenazada con tener que someterse a un servicio degradante y desagradable, oró sincera y humildemente pidiendo fortaleza y dirección, como había aprendido a hacerlo en la Ciencia Cristiana. Finalmente esa persona se dió cuenta de que sus peticiones fueron concedidas, no como había esperado, teniendo que ceder con resignación y fortaleza a lo que temía y detestaba, sino viéndose libre de la necesidad de someterse. Sin duda, había heredado la tierra. Había descubierto su dominio procedente de Dios en el bien. En lugar del falso concepto de la existencia mortal, vislumbró la realidad, la libertad y la armonía.

Con ejemplo y precepto la señora Eddy constantemente recalca la necesidad de la mansedumbre. Dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 272: "El sentido espiritual de la verdad debe obtenerse antes que la Verdad pueda ser entendida. Este sentido solamente se asimila cuando somos honrados, abnegados, cariñosos y mansos." Mientras más claramente comprendamos nuestra identidad espiritual y nuestra unión con Dios, con armonía, menos seremos atados por condiciones mortales en nuestro ir y venir cotidiano. ¿Qué puede ser más dulce que consciente y constantemente escuchar la voz de Dios? Procurar mansamente alcanzar las alturas de humildad del Horeb, quizás signifique esfuerzo, como el que se requiere en cualquier otro empeño deseable, pero el fin es la gloria indecible y la grandeza de la victoria final sobre el mal.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Promise

Along our country lane a lilac hedge
Quite generously shakes its perfumed plumes
And sends its fragrance out upon each breeze
Impartially.

No spring is spring without a lilac hedge,
I thought.
So my heart sang a song of gratitude
When, in a letter from an English town, I read:
"The lilacs here are lovely.
"I have but to close my eyes and feel their fragrance
"Pouring all about me and I am home,
"Treading our little lane."

"And think, my sweet, our lilac hedge
"Will bloom for us again
"Next spring."

MARY ELSIE ROOT

I Once Had a House in Spain

THE HOUSE IN WHICH my father spent his last years, and which afterwards fell to me and was the only property I ever had in Spain, was built by an Englishman named John Smith, who had come to Avila as a railway foreman or contractor when the main line from the French frontier to Madrid was constructed.... It was a working-man's dwelling, what in England is called a cottage, but commodious; there was ample room for my father and aunt, and for me and Susana, and eventually for my other old aunt and my cousin Elvira. In the first place it was a whole house, not divided into apartments; and it possessed a walled space, called a garden, in the rear, with a low wing on one side, which with its kitchen formed a complete dwelling by itself. This "garden" contained an apricot tree and some bushes....

The ground before this little house was neither town nor country: virgin earth with rock emerging in places, and preserving its irregular surface; but stone paths had been laid across it roughly, in the directions that people were likely to take, and served as stepping-stones in case of mud or pools of water; for there was no drainage. We had a well with an iron pump, in the house, so that only the water for cooking and drinking needed to be fetched from the public fountains. Sometimes in summer, when the purest water was desired, a donkey with four large jars in the pockets of a wicker saddle brought it from some reputed spring in the country. This primitiveness was rather pleasant and on the whole salubrious; we lived nearer to mother earth....

John Smith had built his house in the style of the country, but on a plan more regular and symmetrical than usual. A passage paved in stone like the paths outside, and on the same level, led from the front door to the garden; and on each side were square sitting-rooms with alcoves; every sitting-room in Spain having such a white-washed sleeping cubicle attached to it. I always occupied the room immediately to the left of the entrance; while my father had the back room upstairs (the other being the kitchen) because it was the only sunny room in the house. There had been an open veranda running outside this room, through the whole width of the house; but my father turned it into a glazed gallery, himself making and fitting all the woodwork necessary. This, with my father's room behind it, was the pleasantest place in the house, and we habitually sat there, and made it the dining-room. There was little furniture of any sort; a table and a few chairs could be easily moved anywhere; only the bookcases and a *chaise longue* remained always in my room, which had been meant for the study; while the room over it, possessing a sofa, two arm-chairs with oval backs, and an oval mirror, suggested the ladies' parlor. Susana occupied it whenever she came to Avila, and on other occasions my cousin Elvira. — From "Persons and Places: The Background of My Life," by GEORGE SANTAYANA. (New York: Scribner.)

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

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Churchill Refuses to Guarantee Territorial Integrity of Germany

Premier Urges League Bristling With Power

House of Commons told Atlantic Charter in no way pledges continuance of Reich's present borders—World council of great states advocated, with teeth to bar door to future conflicts.

LONDON, May 24 (AP) — Advocacy of a "world council of great states" embodying much of the structure of the League of Nations and bristling with "overwhelming military power" and a categorical statement that the Atlantic Charter in no way guaranteed Germany's present territorial status were two of the outstanding high lights of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today.

Following is an abridged version of the 85-minute address:

The meeting of Dominion Prime Ministers which covered the best part of five weeks is now concluded and very full statements to Parliament and the public have been made individually by the Prime Ministers themselves, and collectively by a declaration to which we have all subscribed. I should not pretend that we have arrived at hard-and-fast conclusions or precise decisions upon all questions which torment this afflicted globe, but it can fairly be said that, having discussed a great many of them, there was revealed a core of agreement which will enable the British Empire and Commonwealth to meet in discussion with other organisms in the world in a firmly knit array. . . .

Duty to Soldiers

The duty of all persons responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, in a world at war of this deadly character, and of all who in different ways exercise influence, is to help the fighting men perform the heavy task entrusted them by ensuring them all possible ease in the execution, and advantage in victory. Everyone who is in a position to guide public opinion, like the members of this House or of another place, or newspaper editors, broadcasters, and columnists and others, should keep this very clear duty before their eyes.

They should always think of the soldier in battle and ask themselves whether what they say or write will make his task easier. . .

Since I last spoke here on foreign affairs just about three months ago, almost all the purposes which I mentioned to you have prospered severally and collectively. First of all, let us survey the Mediterranean and Balkan spheres. The great disappointment which I had last October when I was not able to procure the necessary forces for gaining command of the Aegean Sea following upon the collapse of Italy and for gaining possession of the principal Italian islands—that disappointment has, of course, been accompanied by an exaggerated attitude of caution on the side of Turkey. . . .

We have, therefore, with great regret discounted the process of arming Turkey because it looks probable that in spite of our disappointment in the Aegean, the Allies will be able to win the war in the Balkans and generally throughout Southeast Europe without Turkey being involved in it at all, although, of course, the aid of Turkey would be of great help and acceleration in that process.

Turkey's Decision

This, of course, is a decision for Turkey to take and we have put no pressure, other than the pressure of argument of not giving supplies we need for ourselves and other nations that are fighting on our side, but the course, which is being taken and has been taken so far by Turkey will not, in my view, procure for the Turks the strong position at the peace which would attend their joining the Allies. . . .

The fate of Italy is indeed terrible and, personally, I find it difficult to nourish animosity against the Italian people. An overwhelming mass of the nation rejoiced in the idea of being released from the subtle tyranny of the Fascists and they wished when Mussolini was overthrown to take their place as speedily as possible by the side of the British and American Armies who, it was expected, would quickly rid the country of Germans. However, this did not happen. . . .

It may be that after the fall of Mussolini, our action might have been more swift or audacious. It is no part of my submission that no mistakes are made by us or by the common action of our Allies.

But anyhow here is this beautiful country suffering the worst horrors of war with the larger part still under the cruel and vengeful grip of the Nazis and with the hideous prospect of the red-hot rake of the battle lines being drawn from sea to sea right up the whole length of the peninsula.

Fate of Italy

It is clear the Germans will be driven out of Italy by the Allies, but what will happen on the battle fronts and what the Germans will do on the way out in the way of destruction to a people they hate and despise and who they allege betrayed them, that cannot be imagined or forecast. All I can say is we shall do our utmost to make the ordeal as short and little destructive as possible.

We have great hopes that the city of Rome will be preserved from the struggle of our armies. . . .

I have every confidence in this Italian Government which has been formed. . . . It is facing its responsibilities manfully and doing all in its power to aid the Allies in their advance.

Choice of Government

It is understood throughout Italy and it is the firm intention of the United Nations that Italy, like all other countries which now are associated with us, shall have a fair and free opportunity, as soon as the Germans are driven out and tranquility is restored, of deciding whatever form of democratic government, whether monarchial or republican, they desire.

I emphasize the word democratic because it is quite clear we shall not allow any form of fascism to be restored or set up in any country with whom we have been at war.

From Italy one turns naturally to Spain. . . . Some people think our foreign policy toward Spain is best expressed by drawing comical or even rude caricatures of General Franco, but I think there is more to it than that. When the present Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, went to Madrid almost exactly four years ago next month, we arranged to keep his airplane waiting on the airfield, as it seemed almost certain that Spain, whose dominant party were under the influence of Germany because Germany had helped them so victoriously in the recently ended civil war, would follow the example of Italy and join the victorious Germans in the war against Britain. . . . At any rate, the critical moment passed. . . .

But another very serious crisis occurred with Spain. That is to say, the descent of United States and British forces upon Northwest Africa was begun. Before that operation was begun, the situation with Spain, or Spain's power to injure us, was at its very height. For a long time before this, we had been steadily expanding the airfield at Gibraltar and building it out to sea, and for one month before zero hour on Nov. 7, 1942, we had sometimes 600 airplanes crowded on this airfield in full range and full view of Spanish batteries. It was very difficult for the Spaniards to believe that all these airplanes were intended to reinforce Malta, and I can assure the House that the passage of these critical days was very anxious indeed.

Spanish Amends

However, the Spaniards continued absolutely friendly and tranquil. They asked no questions and raised no inconvenience. If in some directions they had taken an indulgent view of German U-boats in distress or continued active exportations to Germany, they made amends on this occasion in my view as far as our advantage was concerned for these irregularities by completely ignoring the situation at Gibraltar, wherein, apart from aircraft, an enormous number of ships were anchored far outside neutral waters inside the Bay of Algeciras but always under command of Spanish shore guns. We should have suffered the greatest inconvenience if we had been ordered to remove these ships. . . .

I shall always consider the service so rendered at this time by Spain, not only to the United Kingdom and the British Empire and Commonwealth, but to the cause of the United Nations. I have, however, no sympathy with those who think it clever and even funny to insult and abuse the Government of Spain whenever occasion serves. . . . Internal political arrangements in Spain are a matter for the Spaniards themselves. . . .

We do not include in our program of world renovation any forcible action against any government whose internal form of administration does not come up to our ideas and any remarks I made on that subject refer only to enemy powers and satellites who will be struck down by force of arms. . . .

Hopeful Turn in Greece

I am happy to announce a hopeful turn in Greek affairs. When I spoke last of them, I described them as the saddest case of all. We have passed through a crisis of serious character since then. A Greek brigade and a large proportion of the Greek Navy mutinied, declaring themselves one way or another on the side of an organization called E. A. M.—Greek Freedom Movement—and of course against the King and his Government. The King of Greece, who was in London, was advised by nearly everyone concerned in Cairo not to go back and warned that his life would be in danger. He returned the next day. The situation then was most serious. The Greek brigade was encircled by British forces some 30 miles away from Alexandria and the Greek ships which had mutinied in Alexandria Harbor were lying under the guns of both shore batteries and our superior naval forces which had rapidly gathered.

This tension lasted nearly three weeks. In due course, the mutiny was suppressed. The disorderly ships were boarded by Greeks under orders of the Greek Government and, with about 50 killed and wounded, the mutineers were collected and sent ashore. The mutinous brigade in the desert was assaulted by superior British forces, which captured eminences commanding the camp, and the 4,000 men there surrendered. There were no casualties among Greeks, but one British officer was killed in an attack upon an eminence. This is a matter which cannot be overlooked.

The greatest patience and tact was shown by the British military and naval authorities involved and for some weeks past order has been firmly established and the Greek forces who were misled into evil deeds by subversive movements have been interned for the time being. . .

Vital Greek Parley

Mr. Papandreou became the King's new Prime Minister, but before forming a government, he called a conference which met last week in Lebanon. Every party in Greek life was represented there, including the E. A. M., Communists, and other—a dozen parties or more. . . .

This disclosed an appalling situation in Greece. Excesses of the E. L. A. S., which is a military body oprating under the E. A. M., had so alienated the population of many parts that the Germans had been able to form security battalions of Greeks to fight the E. A. M. . . .

These security battalions were made up in many cases of men who would far rather have been out in the hills maintaining guerrilla warfare. They had been completely alienated. . . .

Thus it seemed to be a question of all against all and no one but the Germans rejoicing. Now, after prolonged discussions, complete unity has been reached in the Lebanon conference and all parties will be represented in the new government. . . .

New Yugoslav Cabinet

I have received a message from King Peter [of Yugoslavia] that he has accepted the resignation of Mr. Puric and his Cabinet and is in the process of forming a newer and smaller cabinet with the purpose of assisting active resistance in Yugoslavia and uniting as far as possible all fighting elements in that country.

I understand the process of forming a new government involves severance from the Royal Yugoslav Government of General Mihailovic in his capacity as Minister of War and I understand also that the B. A. N. of Croatia is an important factor in the political arrangement around whom or at the side of whom certain other elements may group themselves for the purpose of beating the enemy by a united Yugoslavia.

This, of course, has the support of the British Government. We do not know what will happen in the Serbian parts of Yugoslavia. The reason why we ceased to supply General Mihailovic with arms and support is a simple one.

He has not been fighting the enemy and, moreover, some of his subordinates made accommodations with the enemy from which have arisen armed conflicts with the forces of Marshal Tito, accompanied by many charges and countercharges and a loss of Patriot lives to German advantage. Mihailovic certainly holds a powerful position locally as Commander in Chief and it does not mean that his ceasing to be Minister of War will rob him of his local influence. We cannot predict what he will do or what will happen. We have proclaimed ourselves strong supporters of Marshal Tito because of his heroic and massive struggle against the German armies. . . .

All eyes must be turned on the common foe. Perhaps we have had some success in this direction in Greece. At any rate, it sums up our policy toward Yugoslavia, and the House will know that all questions of monarchy or republic, of Leftism or Rightism, are strictly subordinated to the main purpose we have in mind.

In one place we support a King, in another a Communist.

For a long time past, the Foreign Secretary and I have labored in all strength to bring about a resumption of relations between the Soviet Government and the Polish Government, which we recognize and always have recognized since the days of General Sikorski. Our efforts to bring about a renewal of relations between the Polish Government in London and the Soviet have not succeeded.

We deeply regret that fact and must take care to say nothing to make agreement more difficult in the future. I must repeat that the essential part of any arrangement is the regulation of the Polish eastern frontier, and in return for any withdrawals made by Poland in that quarter, she should receive other territories at the expense of Germany which will give her an ample seaboard and a good, adequate, and reasonable homeland in which the Polish nation can safely dwell.

I have the impression things are not so bad as they appear on the surface between Russia and Poland.

Meantime, our relations with the Soviet and Polish Governments remain as stated and regulated by public statements which have been repeated from this bench during the course of the present war. . . .

French Recognition

We all have rejoiced at the skillful, brilliant fighting of the French Moroccan and Algerian divisions, brilliantly led as they have been by their officers, in the heart-shaking battle to which I have referred and which now is at a climax. The French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers has the credit of having prepared these troops, which were armed and equipped by the United States under President Roosevelt's personal decision.

The reason why the United States and Great Britain have not been able to recognize it as the government of France or even as the provisional government of France is because we are not sure it represents the French nation in the same way as the Governments of Britain, the United States, and Soviet Russia represent the whole body of their people.

The Committee will, of course, exercise leadership in the matter of law and order in the liberated area of France, under the supervision, while military exigencies last, of the Supreme Allied Commander in Chief.

But we do not wish to commit ourselves at this stage to imposing government on any part of France which might fall under our control without more knowledge than we now possess of the situation in the interior of France. At the same time, I must make it clear that we must have no dealings with the Vichy Government, or anyone tainted with that organization. . . .

In Norway and the Low Countries, it is different, for there we shall find a continuity of lawful government, maintained by governments which we recognize and with which we are in intimate relations.

Bid to de Gaulle

With the full approval of the President of the United States, I have invited General de Gaulle to pay us a visit over here in the near future.

As this war has progressed, it has become less ideological in character, in my opinion. The Fascist power in Italy has been overthrown and will in a reasonable period of time be completely expunged, mainly by the Italian democracy themselves. If there is anything left over after that, we will look after it.

Profound changes have taken place in Soviet Russia. The Trotzkyite form of Communism has been completely wiped out. The victories of the Russian armies have been attended by a great rise in the strength of the Russian state and a remarkable broadening of its views. The religious side of Russian life has had a wonderful rebirth. The discipline and military etiquette of the Russian armies is unsurpassed. There is a new national anthem, the music of which Marshal Stalin sent me and which I asked the BBC to play on the frequent occasions when there are great Russian victories to celebrate.

The terms offered by Russia to Romania make no suggestion of altering the standards of the society of that country and were in many respects if not all remarkably generous. Russia has been very patient with Finland. The Comintern has been abolished—that sometimes is forgotten. . . .

As to Naziism, the other ideology, we intend to wipe that out utterly, however drastic may be the methods required. . . .

I see in some quarters that I am expected today to lay out quite plainly and decisively a future plan of world organization and also set the Atlantic Charter in its exact and true relation to subsequent declarations and current events. It is easier to ask such questions than to answer them. We are working with 33 United Nations and in particular with two great Allies who in some forms of power far exceed the British Empire. Taking everything into consideration, including men and money, war effort and expanse of territory, we can claim to be equal to these great powers but not in my view superior.

As head of the British Government, or, I may add, as speaking to this House as the most respected institution in the grand alliance, it would be a great mistake for me or the House to take it on ourselves to lay down the law for all these countries, including the two great powers, with whom we have to work if the world is to be brought back into good condition.

A few things already have become quite clear and were very prominent at the Conference just concluded. First is that we will fight on all together until Germany is forced to capitulate and until Nazidom is extirpated and the Nazi Party is stripped of all continuing power of doing evil. Next is that the Atlantic Charter remains the guiding signpost, expressing the vast body of opinion among all the powers now fighting together against tyranny.

The third point is that the Atlantic Charter in no way binds us about the future of Germany. It has no quality of bargain or contract with our enemy. . . .

There is no question of Germany enjoying any guarantee of any kind that she shall not undergo territorial changes if it should seem that making such changes would render more secure and more lasting the peace of Europe.

Scarred and armed with experience, we intend to take better measures this time than could previously have been conceived to prevent the renewal in the lifetime of our children or our grandchildren of the horrible destruction of human values which marked the last and present world wars. . . .

Armed Council Urged

For this purpose of preventing wars there must be a world-controlling council. I am not talking about other purposes, but for the purpose of preventing war there must be a world council comprising the greatest states which emerge victorious from this war, who will be obligated to keep within certain minimum standards armaments for the purpose of preserving peace.

There must be also a world assembly of powers whose relations to the world executive or controlling power for the purpose of maintaining peace I am in no position to define. . . .

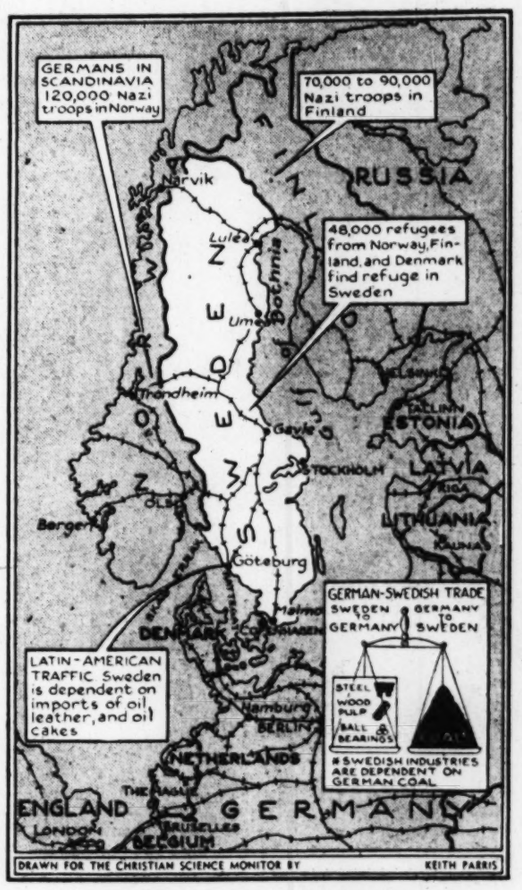
The future toward which we are marching across the bloody fields and frightful manifestations of destruction must surely be based upon the broad and simple virtues and upon the nobility of mankind.

It must be based upon the rule of law which upholds the principle of justice and fair play, which protects the weak against the strong, if the weak have justice on their side.

There must be an end to predatory exploitation of nationalistic ambitions. This does not mean that nations should not be entitled to rejoice in their traditions, in all the splendor of their achievements, but they will not be allowed by armed force to gratify the appetites of aggrandizement at the expense of other countries just because they are smaller, weaker, or less well-prepared; and measures will be taken to have ample armies, fleets, and air forces available to prevent anything of that kind coming.

The Swedes Sit on a Picket Fence

The World, Briefly . . . . . *By Josephine Ripley*



A weekly feature appearing Wednesdays

Sweden has weathered four years of perilous neutrality. But the danger is not over. Sweden still dwells behind a picket fence—of German bayonets.

They flash from Norway, glitter menacingly in Finland, point from Denmark.

In contrast to 1914, Swedish sympathies have been predominantly pro-Ally. But there was a reason why Sweden tipped its diplomatic hat to the Germans with extreme correctness. It is dependent upon German coal for its industries. German safe-conduct guarantees are necessary for its South American traffic—for oil, for leather, and fodder oil-cakes.

Sweden has sent high-grade iron ore, chemical wood pulp, and ball bearings to Germany. The Allies now say the ball-bearing shipments must stop. Will Sweden dare?

* * *

Once, at least, Sweden escaped possible Nazi invasion—on April 9, 1940, when the Germans invaded Norway. Stockholm breathed easier on June 22, 1941, when Germany became preoccupied with its attack upon Russia. Then, on Nov. 8, 1942, when the Allies invaded North Africa, Swedish voices and diplomatic notes sharpened. They found they could talk back to the Germans—at least by telephone.

Some of the early concessions to the Nazis have been canceled. Permission for troop transit to Norway over Swedish rails, granted in the dark days of July, 1940, was withdrawn on Aug. 20, 1943. Transportation of German war matériel over the same rails was stopped on Aug. 15, 1943.

Stockholm called Berlin to task when German courier planes flying over Sweden were found to be armed in violation of Germany's agreement. Now courier service between Norway and Finland over Swedish territory is about to be cut off completely.

* * *

But to shut off $7,250,000 worth of ball bearings promised the Reich under the Swedish-German trade agreement of Jan. 10, 1944, is quite another—and a far more serious—matter.

Sweden cannot accede to the Allied request without risk. How much help could the Allies give if Germany should retaliate by invasion? Sweden wonders.

It is in a better military position than it was in 1940 when it gave so much of its equipment to the Finns in the "winter war" against the Russians. Now it could hold out—probably for a few weeks.

If invaded, Sweden would look to the Allies for major military help. But when the Allied invasion strikes Europe, Stockholm thinks the Nazis will be too busy to risk more fighting in the North.

When Eisenhower goes to town, Swedish diplomacy may do so too.

Churchill Keeps a Secret

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 24—Prime Minister Winston Churchill can keep a secret.

If the Germans hoped to get a hint from him as to when the invasion would get under way they were sorely disappointed.

In his 85-minute speech in the House of Commons today, Mr. Churchill alluded only once to the so-called Western Front.

And then it was only to observe jocularly that "all this talk of an invasion across the Channel" must be keeping Hitler worried.

British Paper in Moscow To Double Its Output

Britansky Soyuznik, or British Ally, seeks to promote better understanding of the two peoples—Copies are read eagerly by Russians and passed around—Sell 'like hotcakes' on newsstands.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 24 — Twice as many copies of Britainsky Soyuznik [British Ally] the British Ministry of Information's weekly Russian newspaper published in Moscow, will soon be available to the Soviet public.

This was disclosed by Peter Smollett, head of the Ministry's Russian Division, who is now in Moscow to refresh his knowledge of things Russian and to promote the sympathy and understanding of Britain by streamlining British publicity here.

Already Mr. Smollett and his organization can pride themselves on a considerable achievement. Since its first issue appeared in August, 1942, Britansky Soyuznik has become an established institution, eagerly and widely read by all Russians it reached.

Its printing was limited to 25,000 copies because paper supply was limited. Actually this figure is no indication of its true circulation or influence as in accordance with Russian usage each copy was passed around and read by probably a dozen persons. It sells on newstands like the proverbial hotcakes and the supply of papers is generally exhausted within a few minutes of appearance.

Larger Size Adopted

The new bigger and better Britanksy Soyuznik, which Mr. Smollett has arranged for, will start appearing on June 4, its size will be increased from 8 to 12 pages, and its printing from 25,000 to 50,000 copies.

Two of the additional pages will be reserved for an increased volume of war news with the opening of a second front.

The paper will also contain more articles depicting British everyday life—a subject about which the average Russian is extremely curious—and presenting and explaining British thought and outlook to the Russians from many angles. Eventually it may even include a fashion corner with clothes patterns.

This growth of Britansky Soyuznik is being made possible by the arrival of ample paper stocks shipped to Moscow by way of the Persian Gulf. Its printing now equals that of Soviet War News, published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London.

A Joint Undertaking

However, there is no principle of reciprocity involved. Mr. Smollett spoke in the highest terms of the co-operation, assistance and constructive advice he is obtaining from the Soviet authorities and added that the task of giving the Russians more information about Britain and the British more information about the Soviet Union was rapidly becoming a joint undertaking of two Allied Governments for the common purpose of promoting closer relations.

While Britansky Soyuznik is the main and most successful outlet for British publicity in Russia it is by no means the only one. The Britanskaya Chronica, a magazine containing Russian translations of articles from British publications, has been published for the past year in London and shipped into Russia. Its circulation was limited to 2,000 by transportation restrictions. Beginning next fall an enlarged Britanskaya Chronica will be published in Moscow.

In addition a photographic exhibit on the subject of "The Life and Work of British Youth" will travel around the Soviet Union under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Youth Organization.

Translations into Russian of Prime Minister Churchill's speeches have already been published and placed on sale in Russian bookstores.

Widened Publicity

A Russian edition of "Front Line" in 15,000 copies will shortly be brought out. A book on the British Eighth Army is to appear in Russia.

English books, including current fiction, are being shipped here by the Information Ministry and placed on the shelves of Soviet public and circulating libraries for the benefit of a large and increasing number of persons who read English.

In conformity with the increased scope and scale of its activities the organization that was heretofore termed the Press Department of the British Embassy has been elevated to the status of "Public Relations Bureau," which is officially rephrased into the Russian "Department of Information and Cultural Ties."

The manifold and growing enterprises of the dynamic Mr. Smollett and his Ministry of Information go-getters contrast markedly with the total lack of any corresponding activity on the part of America, proverbial homeland of super-salesmanship and publicity.

The nearest Yankee approach to the Ministry of Information—the Office of War Information—doesn't translate well into Russian where the same adjective is used for war and military.

But there is also a long-standing American prejudice or inhibition against anything that seems to smell of "propaganda."

The net result is that so far the British have had the field entirely to themselves and while the work of promoting Soviet-British understanding is entirely laudable and a contribution to the common cause of better inter-Allied relations it leaves America as such pretty much out of the picture.

There is no American equivalent of Britansky Soyuznik. In fact, the sole American printed publicity matter the Russians ever see is labels on cans and packages containing American food products. While this is undoubtedly most valuable and is having an effect it is not the same as having special publications backed by the intelligence and direction of Mr. Peter Smollett.

Yet the opportunity is there, for Russian interest in, curiosity about, and instinctive liking for America and Americans is, to put it mildly, not inferior to their corresponding sentiments toward Britain.

Phosphoritogorsk on the Way

MOSCOW (ONA)—A great phosphorus city, to be known as Phosphoritogorsk, is springing up in the foothills of the Kara-Tau range in Kazakhistan and before the year is out the rich mines in that area will have turned out 120,000 tons of phosphates.

The new city is being built with the aid of thousands of collective farmers from various sectors of the southeastern Soviet Republic where once the fabled conqueror Tamerlane ranged in medieval times.

Phosphate deposits in the area are estimated at about three times that contained in the Florida fields, hitherto the world's biggest producer of this type of fertilizer.

Huge furnaces are being erected in Phosphoritogorsk over an area covering 13 kilometers. Experiments in the production of hyperphosphates are already being conducted there under the supervision of the noted geologist, Boris Himmelfarb, who headed the expedition which discovered the phosphate fields.

The Kara-Tau mountains have been found also rich in deposits of manganese, sandstone, limestone, marble and salt.

One of the engineering tasks undertaken by the builders of Phosphoritogorsk is diverting the waters of the Taledi River into a new channel to irrigate the orchards and gardens being planted in a belt around the city.

Nazi Tips Become Bribes

LISBON, Portugal, May 24 (AP)—War-caused impoverishment has transformed Germany into a nation of princely tippers, a paradox which Nazi economists are warning the Germans may lose the war for them by upsetting the whole price structure and wrecking the national economy.

It works this way, according to information from inside Germany reaching this neutral Capital.

Complex rationing and price fixing—both ruthlessly enforced—for years maintained a reasonable equilibrium between consumption and production of foodstuffs and other consumer goods in Germany.

But lately shortages have been developing at an accelerated rate as the result of Allied air raids which have caused widespread destruction of German factories, warehouses, and other sources of supply.

At the same time, everyone is working and has money but finds it increasingly difficult to buy anything. Would-be purchasers, therefore, are competing against one another with tips.

As an example, there is a rigid scale of prices for restaurant meals, with imprisonment for any operator reckless enough to charge illegal prices. But waiters, who long have been guaranteed a 10 per cent tip which automatically is added to the bill, also have been accustomed to supplemental tips from occasional customers.

These tips lately have been approaching the magnitude of bribes, with hungry customers hoping that by establishing a reputation for munificence they may get slightly larger portions or choicer bits of what foods are available.

A similar situation has developed in hotels. So many have been destroyed that those remaining are fantastically overcrowded and understaffed. They not only pack a number of guests in the same room but issue notices informing guests to bring their own bedding, for laundries are no longer working.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Miami Labels Emphasize Quality

By Thelma J. Froscher
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Florida

Have you noticed a tiny booklet entitled "Styled in Miami" dangling from any of the garments you've been considering for your summer wardrobe?

If so, you'll be interested to know that it has a real value to the consumer. It is the tag of the Miami Fashion Council, formed this past winter season.

A glance through the booklet will reveal that the Miami Chamber of Commerce had a hand in it, for as chambers of commerce will, it just had to slip in some pictures of the old home town.

Industry Encouraged

Aware of the instability of civic economy based on the entertainment of winter tourists, the chamber had been encouraging the establishment of new industries here, when it realized that right in its midst the manufacture of women's resort garments was already a flourishing industry. Under the chamber's sponsorship, leading wholesale clothing manufacturers began to band together in the Miami Fashion Council to co-ordinate their activities. They have agreed among themselves to keep their standards high so that their "Styled in Miami" tag will continue to mean good quality, material, and workmanship. Their garments will be featured at fashion shows which they plan to present not only here, but in New York, and elsewhere.

A tour of their display rooms reveals that colorful, well-made sportswear for the popular-priced field is the leading type of garment fashioned. From pale pastel coats to diminutive flowered bathing suits, there is something for every sports occasion.

Emerging as a new and practical garment, this season, is the tailored cabana coat, ideal for wear over bathing suits. Made in solid colors, this knee-length coat is self-trimmed or piped in contrasting colors.

Tiny aprons are added to shorts, both front and back, either in tailored or ruffled designs.

The coats of slack suits are finger-tip length, many of them decorated near the hemline with tropical designs embroidered or painted.

Celanese jersey shorts suits with matching skirts are still much in favor. Flowered waists and solid color shorts and skirts are especially popular.

Reversible Pocketbooks

A handbag manufacturer reports that although fabric bags are in demand, leather still leads all other materials. His most unusual style is a two-toned reversible pocketbook made in two sections so that it will fold either way and tie, showing a plain or checked outside.

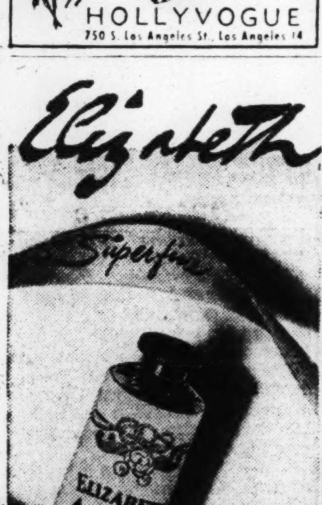
The warmer resort suits and coats which are still being shown in many northern stores, have been packed away for the summer here and girls and women are now wearing dresses and play clothes fashioned primarily for coolness. Several Miami manufacturers are making sunback dresses with matching boleros which are most comfortable for the warmest days.

Refreshing as an iced drink both to feel and look at are the dresses fashioned of balloon cloth released by the government. "Strata-cool" is the name one department store gives to this material, fashioned for it by a Miami firm into dainty daytime dresses.

Designers here, say the inspiration of constant sunshine and tropical colors which has made Miami a resort fashion center, is likewise responsible for the gaiety and color in the women's wear which bears the Miami label.

Photos by Elmore

Refreshing color characterizes Miami fashions. Left, yellow slack suit with navy stitching outlining the pockets. From Sears. Center, "Strata-cool" dresses of balloon cloth in pale orchid, trimmed with eyelet batiste. Right, tailored cabana coat, smart for beach or home. All three from Burdines.



'Cliffs of Dover' Features Fashion Changes

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After you have romanced, perhaps wept a little, and "remembered" many all-but-forgotten things at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film production of Alice Duer Miller's "White Cliffs of Dover," give yourself a treat and go again to enjoy the evolution of fashion between two wars, to see the clothes worn so gracefully by Irene Dunne as she plays the part of Susan in this Anglo-American romance.

They range over a period of 29 years—from World War I in 1914 to 1943. They begin with the well-remembered hobble skirt, showing signs of the old peg-top, and ending with the trim uniform of a Red Cross commandant of today. As aptly as a designer's notebook the costumes in this photoplay depict the fashion variations brought about by wartime conditions. Today's and yesterday's fashions are not so vastly different—not if we could all wear them with Miss Dunne's particular charm—yet the difference in our mental approach to fashion in this war and the last is dramatic.

Suave Mood Obsolete

The clothes of World War I reveal our contentment with clothes solidly in the old French tradition. They are adept, gracious, gentle in feeling. They may be slim and narrow, as our own war-regulated clothes are today, as indicated in the long slit sheath skirts worn in early scenes in the film, yet they are continually suave. By no stretch of the imagination could they be keyed to the decision tempo, the swift keen lines of modern American design. When Susan is carried off quite cavalierly to the Duchess of Waverly's ball by the doughty old English colonel and there captivates Sir John Ashwood, she sweeps down the broad staircase on the colonel's arm wearing a white dress whose three tiers of filmy net ruffles twinkle with a delicate pattern of paillettes. Paul Poiret with his famous "lampshade" skirt of the day might have had a finger in its design. The bodice intrigues with its sequined camisole top. The shoulders lightly covered with net are drawn into a definite crushed satin girdle. Full length white kid gloves give the necessary formal touch to the gown, while about Susan's shoulders eager fingers fasten the passementerie frogs of the little ermine cape which reaches just to the elbow. Again this same short cape design appears in the "traveling" costume—a "must" with every American tourist who sets out on those fabled "trips abroad." Susan's cape and its collar are lined with a bright block plaid, and a band of the same forthright fabric curves about the stiff little hat she wears perched over one eye—a type of hat you might sit face to face with almost anywhere today.

The old peg-top skirt that makes its appearance in every war when fabric becomes scarce, appears in the lovely bridal gown in the picture. The exquisite Belgian lace on the underskirt is from the star's own wedding gown. The lace, over 100 years old, was worn by Miss Dunne's grandmother on her wedding day, and by Miss Dunne herself 15 years ago when she was married to Dr. Francis Griffin.

26 Changes of Costume

"Irene," executive designer of the M-G-M Studios who supervises the designing and making of all costumes worn by the feminine personalities on the studio's contract list, points out that, although war restrictions have reduced the average number of changes in a picture today to ten, 26 were allowed Miss Dunne in the filming of "The White Cliffs of Dover." This extravagance which we are enjoying is balanced, however, by the lack of change in her picture, "A Guy Named Joe," where Miss Dunne wears but one dress—all other costumes being identical uniforms for her role as Ferry Command pilot.

In trying to be practical and to make things do for this picture, the star soon discovered her toeless shoes would never do for 1914 wear. As her shoes were toeless and she had used up all her shoe coupons, Miss Dunne tied the past to the present by having the feet of an old pair of hose cut out, and dyed to match her shoes. Then she fooled the camera completely by wearing them over her regular stockings.

One notices, too, a difference in the accessories of that other war and this. Instead of highlighting what served as the basic black dress of its day with the bright splash of massive jewels, interest centered on the delicacy of tiny tucks and laces that cascaded from the discreet throat of a dress in the form of a variety of jabots, or peeked out of a somber dress at the wrists to give it accent. The vogue for Irish crochet was at its peak, and fine linen or lace "turnovers" gave the neck distinction.

Fashion has come a long way and seen many changes between two wars.

Timely Tips On Trends

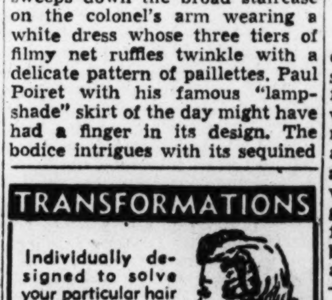
Pinafores Into the Parlor

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you enjoy wearing the youthful lines of the pinafore? Then you can have it in many versions today because, while it has not come entirely out of the kitchen, still it is being shown for clothes for many occasions. A well-known London dressmaker has just presented a gray worsted pinafore with a red and white cotton striped blouse and a jacket with V-pockets, which make a smart suit for town or country.

If your pinafore is going to the beach with you for the summer, why not have it of cotton trimmed with wool embroidery in gay California fashion? Or, it can be a print with shoulder ruffles of the predominating color of the print. Some of the cotton pinafores have their own little jackets, too, which make them handy for the beach when the sun gets too hot.

Whether a pinafore is a gingham or percale apron or a wool jacket suit, it is easy to wear as well as fashion right. It is easy to make with a good pattern, too, and the mother and daughter adaptations are especially charming. Choose a color both can wear in a design which can be used for children and grownups as well. It can be tied for the back closing if making buttonholes is not one of your accomplishments.



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Good Equipment for Ironing

Ironing becomes a joy when conveniences that make for comfort are remembered. Soon you will wonder how you did without them.

A spongy mat is just the thing to stand on when ironing. It cushions one's feet and gives a buoyant feeling. Also, an old right-hand glove with the fingers cut out is an excellent protector for the hand no matter how long one irons.

To make your iron glide along more easily and quickly a folded paper over the ironing board cover is just the thing. The paper prevents the underneath pad from absorbing moisture from damp clothes. This makes it unnecessary to iron clothes until the pad becomes dry.

When ironing a large tablecloth, a card table placed behind the ironing board keeps the cloth off the floor and prevents wrinkling. For ironing dresses and trousers, the card table may be placed under the board. Extra steps are saved if a clean moist sponge is attached to the board. Dry spots can thus be quickly dampened.

It is never advisable to put linens away folded whenever they can be rolled. If limited space necessitates folding, however, folds should be varied with each ironing. The life of sheets and pillowcases is also preserved by alternating between folding them in half and in thirds with each ironing.

Ironing is made easier after cold-starching if the garment is dried out a bit. Dry it by first wringing it from the starch solution. Then place a cloth over it and give it a few strokes with a hot iron. After removing the cloth the garment can be pressed as usual.

M. R.

Sunshine Color Helps Indoors

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dreary exposures and gray days may be defied if you know how to create your own sunshine indoors. As a ray of real sunshine casts a glow of warmth through a room, so can touches of gold color, judiciously used, give permanent or temporary sun glow wherever or whenever it is needed.

I have always remembered a dining room where "sunshine" had been brought in to combat the gloom of a dark day. The hostess had used a deep, warm cream linen tablecloth and, for a centerpiece, shaggy marigolds in shades of yellow and orange, with plenty of their own foliage. The china was yellow Italian ware with green and cream decorations. In the wall sconces, lemon-yellow candles replaced the ivory ones usually found there. Just that much change made the room glow with magic brightness, though the rain was coming down in torrents outside.

Many Mediums to Use

The glint of gold color is welcome almost everywhere in the house and may be introduced through various mediums—paint, brass, fabrics, wall paper, etc., and in quantity demanded by the conditions. Sometimes only a sunny accent is called for in a certain color scheme. This may be supplied, perhaps, by a yellow painted chair or one upholstered in a gold-color fabric. It may be the polished brass handles of an old secretary or brass andirons in the fireplace that provide the ray of "sunshine" needed.

Possibly another type room is too somber and needs just a touch of synthetic sunshine to make it come alive. A screen covered with Chinese gold paper will accomplish this, as will brass wall sconces or—if it needs that much—old-gold damask overdrapes are beautiful. And for temporary cheer, don't overlook the value of flowers. A bowl of yellow roses in the right spot will do wonders for a room.

Bedroom Transformed

An acquaintance of mine was confronted with the problem of a dreary apartment-house bedroom, where the sun came for only a few minutes each day. Fortunately, however, she understood the art of "magicking" sunshine! The landlord would do nothing, since the apartment had been thoroughly renovated before she moved in. The painted walls were green—of all colors, for such a room! Nothing daunted, this woman bought paint and set to work. She used for the walls a warm cream color, deeper than the woodwork. Then she let herself go in the matter of gay overdraperies, slipcovers, etc. She chose a chintz with yellow, flame, and cream predominating and a bit of green for accent. On the floor were placed braided rugs of golden brown and soft yellow. An old-fashioned kitchen chair was painted yellow and supplied with tie-on cushions of the chintz, bound with flame color. An arm chair was covered with a brown-and-yellow striped fabric. Across the foot of the bed, over a cream-colored spread, was folded a beautiful patchwork quilt—golden-yellow tulips appliquéd on a cream ground. The final result was a happy little bedroom which looked as though a piece of the sun had wandered in and stayed.

Study your rooms to learn where your bits of make-believe sunshine will achieve the effect you desire and dispose them accordingly. Remember, the duller the room or the less real sunshine it enjoys, the more of a golden touch it needs.

Perk Up That Veil

In these days, when good veiling is scarce, it is a wise policy to care for what one has. A weary-looking veil can be restored to crispness by pressing under waxed paper with a warm iron.

Student Body of a Million Expected When Boys Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24 — This country will embark on its greatest educational program after the war, undertaking to teach a probable student body of at least 1,000,000 returning servicemen, according to United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. He based his estimate of the number of veterans who would seek assistance from the government in getting back to the classroom on the guess that seven out of every 100 of them would want help of some kind.

Senator Thomas was one of the chief speakers at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel May 22 honoring the 18 Americans who founded the New School for Social Research here 25 years ago. Other speakers were Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the school, and Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College.

A message was read from President Roosevelt hailing the "outstanding work" of the New School, which, he recalled, since its establishment under the inspiration of freedom "has blazed new trails and grown from small beginnings to an institution of national and international renown."

The President said he was particularly glad the School still clung to the original name, New School, since "it shows that the school maintains an atmosphere of youth and vitality in an ever-changing world" and "that is particularly important in the field of education."

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey also paid tribute to the New School in a message saluting it "as a genuine and creative addition to the cultural life of the City and the State." He recalled that he had had the benefit of attending courses at the school 15 years ago.

Senator Thomas is also the author of the Soldier Education bill, which, he said, was based on the theories that the returning serviceman has earned a continuation of his education and training and Government recognition that removing a generation of young men and women from "the normal affairs of life" might disturb national leadership in the future.

He recalled, moreover, that the proposed bill is entirely voluntary, the Government making no attempt to say where the veteran is to go to school nor interfering with the schools of the country, which, in his opinion, are doing "a worthy job."

"There will be no preferred institutions," Mr. Thomas said. "Students will be as free under the Soldier bill to choose the school they want as they are under normal conditions. And when you realize that by the most conservative estimates, seven out of every 100 returning soldiers will apply for education, you can see that we will embark upon the greatest educational program the world has ever seen."

Under the provisions of the Thomas bill, a year's work is open to any applicant, no attempt being made to pass judgment on his record. Continuation of the course, though, depends upon his success and the subsequent recommendation of his institution.

Japanese Allow U. S. Fund For Relief in Philippines

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The State Department announced today that the Japanese had given approval for the purchase of $25,000 worth monthly of relief supplies for civilian internees and prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands.

American Government funds have been made available for the purchases to be made in the Philippines, the Department said, quoting advices from the Young Men's Christian Association.

Meanwhile, American diplomatic officials are "continuing to press the Japanese Government" for full reciprocity in granting permission for neutral inspection of civilian and prisoner-of-war camps by representatives of neutral organizations.

The State Department announcement of the latest developments in the long campaign to improve conditions of prisoners in in the Far East said:

"The War Prisoners' Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association was recently informed by its Stockholm office that the Japanese authorities in the Philippine Islands had extended permission to the neutral delegate there of the War Prisoners' Aid to purchase locally relief supplies to an amount not exceeding $25,000 monthly for shipment to civilian internment and prisoner-of-war camps in the Philippine Islands.

"United States Government funds have been made available for expenditure by the War Prisoners' Aid delegate for this purpose. These funds are in addition to monthly remittances of official funds which are being transmitted regularly through Swiss Government channels to the executive committees of civilian internment camps in the Philippine Islands under authorization obtained from the Japanese authorities in August, 1943.

"Although information has been received that the American Red Cross relief supplies sent on the exchange vessels to Japan and Japanese-occupied territories, including the Philippine Islands, have been distributed by the Japanese authorities, permission has so far not been given by the Japanese Government for the inspection of civilian internment camps or of prisoner-of-war camps in the Philippine Islands by representatives of the Swiss Government which represents American interests in the Far East or by representatives of neutral organizations.

"The United States Government is continuing to press the Japanese Government to grant full reciprocity in this respect."

New Evidence May Result In Recognition of Bolivia

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Evidence which will force a re-examination of the Pan-American policy of nonrecognition toward Bolivia, but is expected to leave unchanged the same policy as applied to Argentina, was brought back to Washington May 23 by Ambassador Avra Warren from a special mission to La Paz.

Arriving by plane, Mr. Warren went immediately into conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, for whom he made the investigation in Bolivia, Undersecretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and other officials of the State Department.

As soon as his information has been put in shape it will be turned over to the other 18 American governments—all but Argentina—which do not recognize Bolivia and the Washington policy will be to seek concerted action, either all for or all against recognition.

If the information of changed conditions within Bolivia—chiefly removal of pro-Fascist influences in the Government—justifies recognition, as some officials here have believed it would, further decision must be made on whether action to re-establish diplomatic relations should be taken before or after the Bolivian election July 2.

The diplomatic break with Bolivia came last December after the military regime headed by Maj. Gualberto Villaroel seized power. This was promptly interpreted in officials quarters here as an extension into Bolivia of Axis forces at work in Argentina, which the United States then recognized.

Subsequently nonrecognition was applied to Argentina in March after a group headed by Gen. Edelmiro Farrell, present President, had overthrown the Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez. President Farrell's regime has been regarded here as being anti-United Nations and subject to pro-Axis influences.

Hershey Rose Garden in Full Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., May 24—The Hershey Rose Garden, one of the largest rose gardens in Eastern America and probably the largest in the United States, a veritable rose university, will be in bloom for the Governors of the 48 States when they arrive this week end for the 36th annual conference at Hotel Hershey.

It will be a four-day conference, May 28-31, and the governors will be brought together to study the problems facing the nation.

Before the governors reach Hotel Hershey, they will ride along an embankment covered with climbing Juliana and Excela roses, the former white, pink and red, and the latter of red and pink blooms. As they reach the end of the rose blooms, the sweet scent of honeysuckle, with its creamy-white flowers, will charm with its odor and blooms.

It is expected that 250,000 blooms will greet the governors, for the garden contains 32,000 plants of more than 730 varieties. Since its dedication in 1938, the garden has been free to the public.

Germany Faces Drop In Food During 1944

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Germany faces a decrease in food supply for 1944, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, which points out that up to now Germany has fared much better than it did in World War I.

Similarly, the office reported, the food outlook for Europe in general is unfavorable. Shortages of manpower, equipment, and fertilizer, plus increasing difficulties of transportation are enumerated as contributing factors to the situation.

Distribution of food supplies is hampered by mass bombings of railways and storage facilities, and it is believed that Germany's food importations from other countries will be severely curtailed or eliminated. Only unusually favorable weather for crops can bring any alleviation of these conditions, it is believed.

Des Moines River Rise Threatens Ottumwa

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 24 (AP)—The flood-swollen Des Moines River last night continued on the rampage from above Des Moines to Ottumwa, 90 miles to the southeast.

The greatest danger appeared to be at Ottumwa, where an estimated 500 persons were driven from their homes and a five-foot rise in the river was forecast by May 26.

Harlem Rebuilding Planned For Period Following War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Observance of "Housing Week in Harlem" got under way here with publication of the general outlines of a scheme for rebuilding the West Harlem area during the generation following the war "in such a way that the major part of the population now living there might continue to make it their home."

The tentative plan, made public by the New York Urban League, Inc., is Harlem's part of city-wide housing week, and calls for housing projects sponsored by both private and public capital. Units for persons of higher than the lowest income groups would be constructed by private interests, while dwellings for persons in the lower income brackets would be constructed as part of a public housing project.

It was felt that there were advantages in having the two kinds of proposed construction conceived at the same time and in the proper relation to each other, and announcement said, adding that "such co-operation between private and public forces might eventually lead to large scale rehabilitation of our cities." The plan was evolved by William Lescaze, noted architect.

The observance of housing week will be followed on May 29 through June 4 by a focusing of public attention upon specific recommendations for city-wide action to improve minority relations as a feature of the third annual city-wide Harlem week, sponsored by the City-wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem.

The purposes and objectives of the committee, an announcement said, are "to relieve the suffering and tensions, to fulfill the promise of equality of opportunity and true democracy for the Negro people; to try to make up for the neglects of the past in the relations between Negro and white communities, and to contribute toward a morale based upon a real state for the Negro people in the democracy and in the victory of the United Nations."

Interracial subcommittees on health, housing, education and recreation, consumer problems, crime and delinquency and employment will seek to "educate and mobilize" public opinion and to bring pressure on administrators and policy-makers of public and private agencies," the announcement added.

A photographic exhibit picturing the Negro in American life at the Art of This Century Gallery, 30 West Fifty-seventh Street, and in the north corridor of the main branch of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and a presentation of the War Department film, "The Negro Soldiers," at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, have also been scheduled for the week.

U. S. and Hawaiian Nisei Found Free of Sabotage Since War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Despite a widely held belief to the contrary, there has not been one proved case of sabotage or espionage by a Japanese-American in this country or in Hawaii since the beginning of the war, according to Carey McWilliams, formerly Commissioner of Immigration of the State of California.

Presenting a summary of the results of two years of intimate study of the issues raised by the evacuation, relocation and segregation of Japanese-Americans in a 32-page pamphlet study, "What about our Japanese-Americans," made public today by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations," Mr. McWilliams holds that Japanese-Americans now being resettled and given employment in various parts of the United States have proved their loyalty beyond any question.

Individuals Watched

Mr. McWilliams emphasizes that the Federal Bureau of Investigation kept a close check on "dangerous individuals" for at least several months prior to Pearl Harbor, and such persons were promptly arrested on Dec. 7, both in Hawaii and on the mainland, and placed in special detention camps.

Also, he stresses, after the evacuation of about 110,000 persons of Japanese descent to relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority sifted out the "disloyal" elements and segregated them at Tule Lake.

The record of the more than 19,000 Japanese-Americans who have left the relocation centers for normal homes and jobs has fully demonstrated their loyalty, Mr. McWilliams, author of "Factories in the Field" and "Brothers Under the Skin," asserts, adding that "if the relocation program is ended at an early date, with most of the evacuees relocated outside the centers, the program itself will show constructive results despite the hardships, expense and needless suffering which it has involved."

Some Cited for Gallantry

As proof of the loyalty of the group, Mr. McWilliams says there are now more than 8,000 Japanese-Americans in the Army and that some of them, like Sergeants Kazu Komoto and Fred Nishitsujii, have been cited for gallantry. Sergeant Ben Kuroki has taken part in more than 25 combat flights over Europe and wears the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

The evacuees inside the centers, the booklet discloses, have purchased War Bonds, conducted drives for the Red Cross, organized volunteers-for-victory committees, made radio transcriptions for the Office of War Information, and done all in their power to further the war effort.

"It is a healthy sign for America," Mr. McWilliams declares, "that the Japanese problem, which has echoed on the West Coast for nearly 50 years, has ceased to be local and has become a national problem definitely related to the problems of other racial minorities. This is important, since it is evident that we shall never solve any of these problems until we have solved all of them."

New Tires for A-Card Drivers May Start Rolling in the Fall

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—New tires may start rolling this fall to A-card automobile drivers whose hopes and treads have been wearing thin together.

First, Charles F. Phillips, the OPA's new chief of rationing, said in an interview today that A-card drivers can expect their first new tires since the start of the war when monthly allocations of synthetics climb to 2,000,000 from the May quota of 1,400,000.

And, from the Office of the Rubber Director, where the allocations are set, it was learned that production of passenger car tires probably will reach the 2,000,000 mark sometime in October, November or December.

As for gasoline, Mr. Phillips said there was "nothing to indicate" that the A ration can be increased during the present quarter, ending July 1, and that any boost in the third quarter will be dependent on allocations from the Petroleum Administration for War. He said a study of whether it will be possible to increase the B ration this quarter has not been completed.

Mr. Phillips stressed that not all A-card motorists will be able to obtain new tires this year. Applications will be screened by local rationing boards and certificates will go first to those whose driving is considered most essential.

He said it probably would take three or four months to meet the demand of all A motorists. All B and C-card drivers, Mr. Phillips pointed out, have been eligible for new tires since May 1, but it is expected there will be a backlog of applications until at least August.

Mr. Phillips said his first aim with regard to gasoline is to increase the B ration in the East from the present maximum of 325 miles of driving a month to 475 miles.

Women's Band Entertains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C., May 24—For the first time in the career of the Marine Corps, a women's band has played for men's guard mount and decoration ceremonies. The first hero to be honored by the band, official representative of the Marine Women's Reserve, was Capt. Carl E. Conron Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Mass., winner of the Navy Cross.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.
ADDRESS UNKNOWN—Deeply moving study of man who accepts Nazi order, forsakes obligation to home and friends, finds that all he sacrificed leads to his own destruction.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN—Entertaining selection of incidents, with Fredric March portraying title character satisfactorily.—M. Y. C.
ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE—Co-ed fun, with Andy confused for once because girl whom he wishes to help is twins.—M. Y. C.
APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.
AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BAR 20—Standardized western with liberal showings of scenery.—M. Y. C.
BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.
BERMUDA MYSTERY—Fast action helps maintain interest in conventional murder melodrama. Most scenes in New York.—M. Y.
BETWEEN TWO WORLDS—Interesting version of "Outward Bound," with "ghosts" who find consequences of earthly behavior.—M. Y.
BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.
BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.
BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.
BROADWAY RHYTHM—Elaborate musical about summer theaters, with Technicolor dance sequences. Talented cast.—M. Y. C.
BUFFALO BILL—Technicolor biography of scout and showman dealing with earlier years in West but not forgetting later career. Elaborately staged battle with Indians.—M. Y. C.
CALIFORNIA JOE—Good Western about Civil War effort to take California from Union.—M. Y. C.
CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—M. Y. C.
CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE—Professor stages swing "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.
CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.
COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.
CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY AND THE SENORITA—Roy Rogers rides and sings way to victory over rascals who would cheat little ranch girl.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.
CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison and their escape.—M. Y.
CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures.
DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M. Y.
ESCAPE TO DANGER—Fair spy melodrama, made in England.—M. Y.
FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
FALCON OUT WEST—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.
FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.
FIGHTING SEABEES—Meladrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.
FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.
FOLLOW THE BOYS—Collection of good vaudeville acts in story about camp shows.—M. Y. C.
FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP—Adventures overseas of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair, as entertainers.—M. Y. C.
GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.
GASLIGHT—Combines, with debatable taste, roles of romantic hero and villain in shocker.—M.
GIRL IN THE CASE—So-so comedy melodrama about sleuth who rounds up spy ring.—M. Y.
GILDERSLEEVE ON BROADWAY—Radio favorite in characteristic difficulties.—M. Y. C.
GIRL CRAZY—Song and dance romance in Western setting with Gershwin music.—M. Y. C.
GOIN MY WAY—Bing Crosby as Roman Catholic priest who gets old city parish out of financial difficulties. Pleasant picture of its sort, strong in musical interest.—M. Y.
GOVERNMENT GIRL—Farcical romance, with patriotic interludes, about wife in wartime Washington.—M. Y. C.
GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.
GUADALCANAL DIARY—Realistic war melodrama describing heroism and hardships.—M. Y.
GUNG HO—Thriller based on capture of Makin by Marines. Strong cast.—M. Y.
HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.
HAT CHECK HONEY—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.
HEROES ARE MADE—Russian picture showing how youth was turned into skillful guerrilla during first World War.—M. Y.
HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.
HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.
HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HER PRIMITIVE MAN—Passable farce about girl anthropologist who sets out to embarrass nature-faking author.—M. Y. C.
HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HEY, ROOKIE—Program musical with army camp background.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HI, GOOD LOOKIN'—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical with much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.
HITLER GANG—History of rise of Nazis put forward as factual record.—M. Y.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.
HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held as Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN—Spy melodrama with as traitor, for a change, the heroine.—M. Y.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.
IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.
IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.
IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.
IT HAPPENED TOMORROW—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y.
JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.
JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.
JAMBOREE—Rural entertainers make good on radio in program musical.—M. Y. C.
JAM SESSION—Light musical in Hollywood setting, with six dance orchestras.—M. Y. C.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about drudge who spends inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.
KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY—Opera-bouffe version of Stuyvesant's stewardship of the New Amsterdam. Good singing.—M. Y. C.
LADIES COURAGEOUS—Melodrama that accents personal problems of women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contribution.—M. Y.
LADY AND THE MONSTER—Tidbit for chiller-diller trade, with mentally-askew natural scientist seeking to keep deceased person's brain functioning.—M.
LADY IN THE DARK—Fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides whom to marry.—M. Y.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-tins him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LARAMIE TRAIL—Western with pair accused of crime, shooting it out with culprits.—M. Y. C.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
LUMBERJACK—Scenic interest adds appeal to this film, showing Hopalong Cassidy outsmarting landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MEMPHIS BELLE—Factual report of bomber raid on Germany. Stirring untheatrical heroism.—M. Y.
MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile live session.—M. Y.
MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MOON OVER LAS VEGAS—Marital misunderstandings in musical of dubious taste.—M. Y.
MY BEST GAL—Stage aspirant gets chance at last, in story that breaks into song and dance under slightest provocation.—M. Y.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
NEGRO SOLDIER—Government film tribute to services of Negro fighting men.—M. Y. C.
NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.

© RKO Radio

Eddie Cantor

In his new film, "Show Business."

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor busts racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Entertaining melodrama on return of war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Lourdes legend in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SONG OF RUSSIA—"Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.
SO THIS IS WASHINGTON—Lum and Abner make good with synthetic invention. Radio listeners will be specially pleased.—M. Y. C.
SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in so-so programmer.—M. Y.
STANDING ROOM ONLY—Farce about overcrowded Washington.—M. Y. C.
SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.
TAMPICO—Fair spy melodrama involving girl and two men who sail tankers.—M. Y.
TEXAS KID—Staple ingredients of routine western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

COBRA WOMAN—Technicolor fantasy in South Seas Never-Never Land. After many adventures, gentle princess who is rightful ruler of island kingdom is placed on throne and cruel sister is ousted.—M. Y.
SCARLET CLAW—Sherlock Holmes runs down mysterious murderer who is terrifying Canadian village. Passable thriller, for double bills.—M.

NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Grim material, able acting.—M. Y.
NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.
NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.
NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.
NAVY WAY—Conventional but effective melodrama about how boys learn spirit of Navy.—M. Y. C.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.
OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.
PASSPORT TO DESTINY—Farcical cockney girl decides to do something about Hitler.—M. Y.
PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE—Convicts escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.
PHANTOM LADY—Murder mystery with guilty man building suspicions against friend.—M.
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.
PIN UP GIRL—Technicolor extravaganza with songs and night club scenes for Betty Grable's following, with Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown as funmakers.—M. Y.
PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA—Melodramatic story of Western gambling queen.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance, involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.
PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of torture suffered by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
RATIONING—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome instructive, inspiring.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.
ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.
ROSIE THE RIVETER—Musical farce about two girls who occupy room nights that is shared by two men during day, in fashion of old farce "Cox and Box."—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodelaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
SAHARA—Skippin' of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SAILOR'S HOLIDAY—Columbia studio activities made subject of passable dualler.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEE HERE, PRIVATE HARGROVE—Amusing adventures with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
SEVEN DAYS ASHORE—Lightweight farce about three sailors on leave.—M. Y. C.
SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHOW BUSINESS—Good backstage musical about rise of lowly vaudeville performers.—M. Y. C.
SHINE ON HARVEST MOON—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
TEXAS MASQUERADE—Hopalong Cassidy poses as Boston dude to great discomfiture of landgrabbers. Good workaday western.—M. Y. C.
THE IMPOSTER—Jean Gabin in strong performance as murderer who assumes new identity and does heroic service. Fair melodrama.—M. Y.
THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.
THE SULLIVANS—Story of family life centering around five boys who heroically served their country.—M. Y.
THE WHISTLER—Man, thinking himself responsible for fatality, engages unknown person to assassinate him, then frantically seeks to escape. Engrossing but morbid melodrama.—M.
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services, incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Light romance of cross purposes with dancing and singing.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with came show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American flier's romance with Russian nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.
TIMBER QUEEN—Formula melodrama about night club and gangsters who turn patriotic.—M. Y.
TORNADO—Melodrama about miner and ambitious wife. Class B entertainment.—M. Y.
TROCADERO—Pleasant musical built around history of family ownership of night club.—M. Y. C.
TUNISIAN VICTORY—Strategy of campaign in Africa set forth with clarity in well-regulated newsreel clips and animated maps.—M. Y.
TWO-MAN SUBMARINE—Implausible but fast-moving melodrama about research group in South Seas trying to prevent Japanese learning medical secret.—M. Y.
UNCENSORED—British thriller about ingenious ways of issuing news in defiance of Nazis.—M. Y.
UNCERTAIN GLORY—Melodramatic duel of wits between French detective and criminal. Paul Lukas excellent as detective.—M. Y.
UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.
UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.
UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Fair bedroom farce with good cast.—M. Y.
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WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.
WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective rounds up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.
WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER—Poignant drama of American woman's romantic-tragic experiences in two wars, first of which claims her husband and second their son.—M. Y.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Sea stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C
WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.
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EDWARD

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day's sales	765,250
1944 volume to date	88,489,664
1943 volume to date	141,735,509

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	52.5	Prev. day	52.2
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	51.0
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
Abr & Str 1½e †	10	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Acme Steel 3	2	60	59¼	60	+ ½
Adams Ex ½g	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	9	39	38½	38½	
Alaska Juneau	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Allegheny Corp	14	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf	23	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅜
Alleg pr pf	3	57¼	57	57	− ¼
Alleg LudStl .70e	13	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
Allen Indust ¾g	5	12	12	12	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	142½	141½	142¼	+ ¼
Allied Mills 2e	13	31¼	30¾	31⅛	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	30	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Allis C Mfg ½e	18	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
AmAgChDel 1.20	7	27½	26½	27½	+1
Am Airlines 1½g	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	− ¾
Am Bk Note .40e	11	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅝
Am Bank N pf3 †	20	64	64	64	
Am Bosch ½e	20	15⅝	15½	15½	− ½
Am Brake Sh .35e	4	41	40½	40½	− ½
Am Cable & Rad	20	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Am Can 3	5	89	88¼	88¼	+ ½
Am Can pf 7	†110	173¼	172½	173	− ½
Am Car&Fdy 4g	7	35⅝	34¾	35½	+ ¾
Am Car&F pf1½ae	4	76⅜	76	76⅜	+ ⅝
Am Chain & C 2	12	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	− ¼
Am Chicle 4a	40	118	118	118	
Am Colortype .30e	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
Am Distil	1	28	28	29	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am European ½g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
Am Export L 2	2	25	25	25	
Am & For Pow	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
Am&F P $6 pf3k	5	81	80¼	80½	
Am&F P$7pf3½k	24	90¼	88¾	89½	+1½
Am&FP 2pf	65	24½	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅜
Am-Haw SS ¾ae	2	34⅛	33¾	33¾	− ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅜
Am Ice	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
Am Ice pf 1½ae	1	67	67	67	+2½
Am Interna ½g	5	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
Am Locomotive½ae	45	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
Am Locom pf 7	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	− ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Am M&Met ¼ae	2	11½	11½	11½	
Am Metal ½e	17	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
AmNewsCol.80 †	90	34½	34¼	34¼	− ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	22	46⅞	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	10	44	43½	44	+ ½
Am Rad&StS .20e	438	9⅞	9⅝	9½	
Am R Mill .40e	28	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½	†860	69⅛	68½	69	
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	70	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¾
Am Smelt & R 2	12	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅝
Am Smelt&Rpf7	†180	152	151	151½	− ½
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	148½	148½	148½	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
Am Stores ¾ae	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Am Stove .60e	4	21⅜	20¾	21	
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ½
Am Sugar pf 7	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	− ⅛
Am Sumat Tob 1e	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+1
Am Tel & Tel 9	27	158⅞	158¾	158⅞	
Am Tobacco 3a	7	64	63¼	64	+1
Am Tob B 3a	19	64¼	63½	64¼	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	80	144¼	144¼	144¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ¼ae	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Am Viscose 1e	25	43¾	42⅞	43¾	+1
Am Wat Wks	18	7	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Wool pf 4k	4	84½	84	84½	− ¼
Am Zinc L & S	4	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop ½e	23	25⅞	25½	25½	− ⅛
Anchor Hock G.15e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Ana W&C ¼ae †	30	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
APW Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Armour & Co pf †	10	103½	103½	103½	+ ¾
Armstrong Cork½e	10	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	+ ¾
Assd Dry Goods½e	32	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	70	98½	98	98½	− ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†120	91⅞	91	91⅞	− ⅛
Atch T & S F 3e	37	67½	67	67⅜	+ ¾
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	94¾	94½	94½	− ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	41	41½	40⅞	41¼	+ ¼
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	28	28	28	− ½
Atl G&WIn pf2½e	16	63	61¾	61¾	−1¼
Atl Refining ½e	10	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	− ⅛
Atlas Corp ¼e	2	13	13	13	− ⅛
Atlas Powd1½e	†190	60	59½	60	+1
Aust Nichols	9	12⅜	12	12	− ¼
Aust NpfA1½k	†410	7	78	78	−1
Aviation Corp 10e	19	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
B					
Bald Loco ct1½g	23	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	22	7⅝	7½	7½	
Balt & Ohio pf	40	15⅜	14¾	15¼	+ ⅝
Bangor & Ar	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
Ban&A pf3¾ak †	1	65	64⅝	65	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	5	23¼	23	23¼	− ¼
Barker Bros ¾g	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Barker pf 2¾ †	1	50	49¼	49¼	− ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	13	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	− ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	6	17⅛	17	17	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	28	28	28	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	8	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1g	2	8⅛	8½	8½	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1a	26	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 1½e	14	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	38	38	38	
Best Foods ¼ae	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Beth Steel 3e	19	58¾	58¼	58¼	
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	4	45½	44¾	45½	+ ¾
Black&Decker1.60	5	19	19	19	
Blaw-Knox .15e	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bliss & L ¼ae	1	17½	17½	17½	
Bloom'dale .45e	†160	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
BohnAl&Brass ¾ae	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	60	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	
Bond Strs 2	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ¼
Borden Co .80e	23	32	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	+ ½
Boston Maine ½ae	4	4	4	4	
Braniff Airw .60	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	26	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
Briggs Mfg 2	21	31⅝	31	31	− ⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	1	44	44	44	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Brown Shoe 2	2	43½	43½	43½	May23
Brunswick-Bal ½ae	18	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	16	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	119⅝	119½	119½	May23
Budd Mfg	61	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	70	140	135	140	+9½
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†110	62⅞	62¼	62¼	− ¼
Budd Wheel ¼ae	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
BuffaloForge .90e	1	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
Burling Mills .80e	2	29½	29	29	− ½
BurrAdMach .40e	19	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
Bush T pf 6 †	10	64	64	64	May23
Bush TBpf1½k †	20	50½	50	50½	May23
Butler Bros .30e	1	10	10	10	
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Byers (AM) Co¼ae	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7 †	10	76	76	76	− ¾
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29½	29½	29½	May23
Byron Jackson ¼ae	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
C					
Calif Pack 1½	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Callahan Z-Lead	4	⅞	¾	⅞	
Calumet&Hec .20e	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Campbell W ½e	12	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Can Dry GAle ½e	16	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
Canad Pacific h½e	28	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
Cannon Mills 2	1	44	44	44	
Capital Adm A	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ½
Caro C&O 5	†370	111¼	110¼	111⅛	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl ½e	2	28	28	28	
Case (JI) Co	23	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅜
Case (JI) pf 7 †	50	150	150	150	−1
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	48¾	48¼	48¼	− ⅛
Celanese Co 1-35f	15	33¾	33	33¼	
Celotex Corp ½	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1 †	80	17½	17¼	17⅜	− ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	20	19¾	19⅞	
Cent Foundry	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	12	11¾	10½	11	+ ¾
CentVioletaSug 1g	2	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cerro de Pas 1½ae	7	32	32	32	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†100	62½	62	62	− ¾
Champ Pap&F ¼ae	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6 †	30	111	110¼	111	+ ½
Ches & Ohio 3	19	45⅝	45¼	45½	+ ¼
Chi & EI Ill ⅛g	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	10	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	80	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Chi Grt W pf ⅜k	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
Chi Mail Or 15e	4	16¾	16½	16¾	− ⅛
Chi No West wi	36	25¼	24⅜	24¾	
Chi No West pf wi	46	57⅛	56⅜	56¾	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	45½	45½	45½	
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Chi'ds Co	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
Chile Cop 1e	†150	24½	24½	24½	
Chrysler Corp 1½ae	17	85¾	85¼	85⅝	+ ⅛
City I & F 1.20	3	19⅝	19½	19½	− ⅛
City Invest †	80	60¾	60⅛	60⅛	− ⅜
City Stores	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Clark Equip 1½e	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
Clev E I pf 4½ †	30	113½	113½	112½	− ½
Clev Gr Br ½ae	15	42	41	42	+1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	12	34	33½	33⅞	− ¼
Cluett Peab ½ae	5	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Colgate-Plm ½a	4	28¾	28½	28½	
Collins & Aik ½ae	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Col & South	†1450	21¼	19¾	20¼	+1
Col & South 1pf	†1290	23	21⅝	22⅞	+1⅜
Col & South 2pf	†590	21⅛	19¾	20⅞	+1⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
ColumB'castA.80e	9	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅜
ColumB'castB.80e	7	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
Colum G&E .10e	71	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Col G & E pf 6	4	81	80¾	81	
Colum Pict ½g	3	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	1	42½	42½	42½	− ½
Colum Carbon 4	2	91	90	90	+1
Com'l Credit 3	5	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ½
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	9	43¾	43	43	− ¾
Coml Solv .60g	22	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Com'wlth & South	37	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com&Southpf2½k	7	83¼	82½	82½	−1
Con Ed 1.40	25	26⅝	26½	26½	− ⅛
Conde Nast ½ae	6	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	8	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	
Consol Cigar ½ae	2	27	27	27	− ½
Cons Copper .20g	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	43	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	6	104¾	104⅝	104⅝	− ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ⅛ak	5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
ConsLaundries .35e	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	26	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	− ½
Cons Vultee 1e	12	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
Consol'n Coal	10	15⅛	14¾	15	
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	104¾	104½	104¾	
Container Corp ½ae	5	24¼	24	24	
Cont Bak ½e	7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
Cont Can ½e	*17	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
Cont Diam F .20e	12	11	10	10⅜	− ¾
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Cont Motors .15e	28	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	16	32	31¾	31¾	− ¼
Cont Steel ½ae	4	25¾	25½	25¾	
Cooper Bess ½e	1	14	14	14	− ¼
CopperweldStl .80	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†160	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	6	57	56¾	56¾	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	174½	174½	174½	−1
Cornell-D El .40e	7	18⅜	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
Crane Co 1	43	24	23¾	24	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	30	107½	107¼	107½	+ ¼
CreamofWh 1½	2	23	23	23	
Crosley Corp ½e	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ae	6	32	31⅝	31¾	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Crown Zeller 1	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	†150	99¾	99⅛	99¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	7	31	30½	31	+ ⅞
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	77½	77¼	77½	+ ½
Cuba R.R pf	†550	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
Cudahy Packing	8	25⅞	25	25⅞	+1
Cuneo Press 1½	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	16	5½	5⅜	5½	
Curtis Pub pf5g	†290	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright¼g	22	5½	5	5	
Curtis-Wr A ¼ae	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	23½	23½	23½	
D					
Davison Chem 1e	4	15	14⅞	15	
Decca Record 1.20	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	May23
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	40	111	111	111	− ½
Deere & Co 2g	21	41½	40½	41	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	34½	34½	34½	− ⅛
Del & Hudson	37	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	166	9⅛	8⅞	8¾	
Detroit Ed .60e	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Diam Match 1½	8	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Diam Matchpf1½	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ¼ae	9	15¼	15	15⅛	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	70	36⅛	35⅜	35½	+ ½
Dixie Cup ¼ae	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ¼
Doehler Die C ¼e	8	40⅛	38¾	40	+1½
Dome Mines h1.60	5	22¼	22½	22¼	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	4	48½	48⅜	48⅜	− ⅛
Dow Chem 3	2	119	119	119	−1
Dow Chem pf 4	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	− ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	12	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
Dunhill Int	3	9½	9¼	9¼	
Duplan Corp .80g	8	15	14½	15	+1
Duplan Co pf 8 †	40	117½	117½	117½	−1½
duPont deN 2½e	24	145¾	145¼	145½	+ ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	20	119	119	119	+ ¾
E					
Eagle PichLd .30e	*11	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	2	36	36	36	− ½
Eastern R M .10e	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163	163	163	+1
East Kodak pf6 †	10	183	183	183	−1
Eaton Mfg 3	2	44½	44¼	44¼	
EdisBrosStrs .80a	3	18	17¾	19	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ae	6	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Boat ¾ae	71	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
El Power & Lt	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	92¾	92½	92½	+1
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	88	88	88	
El Storage Bat 2	2	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Endicott-John 3	2	62½	62	62	+1½
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	107	107	107	
Eng Pub Service	28	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†110	97¼	97	97¼	+ ¼
EPS$5½pf5½	†110	99½	99¼	99¼	
Erie R R ⅛e	9	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	
Erie R R ct ½e	20	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Erie R R pf A 5	7	57¾	56¾	56¾	− ½
EurekaVClean ¼ae	53	9⅛	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Evans Prods ¼ae	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	16	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
Exchange Buff ¼ae	1	3½	3½	3½	
F					
FairbanksMorse1a	9	40	39¾	39¾	− ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	48	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ae	2	16½	16⅜	16⅛	− ⅜
FedMng&Smelt 1e	16	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
Fed Mot Truck .40	16	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
Federat D Strs1½	12	26¼	26	26	
FedDStrs pf4¼	†290	96¾	96¼	96¼	
Ferro Enam ½ae	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R ¾ae	29	48¼	46⅞	48¼	+1½
Firest T&R pf4½	1	106	106	[illegible]	
FirstNatStrs 2½	3	39	39	39	
Flintkote .30e	36	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	
Florence Stove 2	6	37¼	37	37	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	28	28	28	
Follansbee Stl	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Food Fair Strs 1	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Food Mach .35e	3	57	56	57	
Foster Wheeler	20	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Frank Simon pf †	20	89	89	89	
FostWhpf 1½ †	50	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Freeport Sulph 2	15	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra .80e	14	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	30	109¼	109	109	− ¼
G					
Gabriel Co	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Gamewell 1½ae †	40	29½	29	29	
Gar Wood Ind .40	26	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	9	17¾	17¼	17¾	− ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
Gen Am Trans ¾ae	7	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30e	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	20	151½	150¼	151½	+1
Gen Bronze .30e	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
Gen Cab pf3½k	130	94¼	92½	94¼	+2¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
Gen El 1.40	47	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	8	42¾	42½	42½	− ⅛
Gen G & El A	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	111	111	111	+1
Gen Mills$pf5 †	50	129¾	129¼	129¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors 1½ae	46	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Ad ¼ae	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	20	20¾	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
Gen Pub Service	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	9	23	22¼	23	+1¼
Gen RySig pf 6 †	10	118	118	118	+2
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅜
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	76½	76½	76½	−1
Gen Refract .30e	5	21¾	21¼	21¼	− ¼
Gen Shoe ½e	4	17⅛	17½	17½	
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	80	77⅛	77	77¼	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24½	24½	24½	
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	5	27	26½	27	+ ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	7	22⅝	22	22	
Gillette Saf R .80	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Gimbel Bros .40e	72	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+ ⅝
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	2	95	94¾	95	+1
Glidden Co .60e	13	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	98	98	98	− ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Goodrich BF 1e	33	49¼	48½	48⅞	+ ½
Goodyear T&R 1e	39	46	45⅜	45⅞	+ ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	110	110	110	+ ½
Gotn Hosiery ½g	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
GranbyConM .15e	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
Grand Union ½g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
GraniteCS .52½g	37	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
Grant W T 1.40	1	35	35	35	− ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
Gt Northn Ry pf1e	28	34	33½	33⅞	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 2	3	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¾
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	151	151	151	
Green Bay&W 5 †	30	57	57	57	
Green H L 2a	4	48	48	48	
Greyhound Corp 1	25	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
Grum Airc En 1e	2	11	11	11	− ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Guantan Sug pf †	10	145	145	145	+1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	43	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	6	58	57½	5	+ ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	16	49¼	49¾	49⅛	
H					
Hack W pfA1¾ †	30	37	37	37	
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .10e	5	12½	12½	12½	
HannaMA$5pf5 †	20	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Harb-Walker 1	6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
Hat Corp Am ½g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Hayes Indust ½e	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hayes Mfg	43	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	†330	108	107¾	108	+ ½
Hercules Motor 1	3	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Hercules Pow ½e	5	78½	78	78½	+1
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Holland Furn 2	8	39¾	39	39¾	+1¼
Hollander&Son½ae	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
Homestake Min	10	41⅛	41	41⅛	
Houd Hersh A2½	2	42½	42½	42½	− ½
Houd HersheyB½e	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
HouseholdF pf5 †	10	109½	109½	109½	− ½
HoustonL&P 3.60	4	65¼	65¼	65¼	− ⅛
Houston Oil	131	11¾	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
Howe Sound 3	5	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
Hudson & Man pf	1	8	8	8	
Hud Bay M&S h2	3	25½	25½	25½	
Hudson Motor .20e	98	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ½
Hupp Motor	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	56	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
Ill Central pf	11	36¼	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
Ill Central LL 4	†150	66½	65¼	66½	+1¼
Indpls P&L .60e	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Indust Rayon 2	3	39½	39¼	39½	− ¼
Inger-Rand 3e	2	96	95⅞	96	
Inland Steel 2e	9	77½	76¾	76¾	− ¼
Inspirat C Cop ¼ae	5	10⅛	10	10	
Interch Corp 1.60	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Intercon Rubber 1g	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	13	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
Int BusMachine 6a	3	170	169	170	+1
Int Harvester 2.60	14	74¼	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7†	90	171½	171½	171½	− ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	35	2¼	2	2	
Int Minerals&C 1g	5	16½	16½	16½	
Int Min & Ch pf 4	3	70	70	70	+ ½
Int Mining	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Int Nick Can 1.60	31	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
Int Paper	97	16⅜	16	16⅛	− ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	3	79¾	79⅛	79¾	− ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10	10	10	
IntRyCApf1¼ak †	40	80¼	80¼	80¼	
Int Salt ½ae	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	69	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Intertype ¼ae	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
Interst D Strs¼ae	6	17	16¾	16¾	
J					
Jarvis W B .60e	4	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	4	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
Johns-Manville 1e	9	95	94½	95	+2
Jones&L Stl 1½ae	16	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
Jones&LStl pf A 5	1	66	66	66	− ⅛
Jones&LStl pf B 5	4	77¼	76½	77¼	+1¼
Joy Mfg .80	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
K					
Kan City South	12	10½	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅞
Kelsey-H W B ¾ae	4	16	16	16	
Kelsey-H WhA1½	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
KendallCo pf 6a †	40	113	113	113	+1
Kennecott Cop 1e	28	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
KeystoneS&W.60e	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Kimberly-C 1½a	1	35½	35½	35½	
Kinney $5pf 3k †	30	60	60	60	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) 1	6	24	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	*3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	5	34⅛	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
L					
Laclede Gas †	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Lambert Co 1½	4	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
Lane Bryant 1a	4	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
LeeRub&Tire 1½ae	3	41	41	41	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N .90g	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Lehigh Port C ¾ae	11	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	19	23¾	23	23¼	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1.20	9	31	30¾	30¾	− ¼
Lehn & Fink 1.40	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Lerner Stores 2½	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Lib-O-F Glass ½ae	3	49⅛	49	49	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L ¼ae	45	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Life Savers 1e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	74	74	74	
Liggett&My B 3a	4	76½	76	76	
Liggett&My pf7	†100	177¾	177½	177¾	+1
Lily Tulip 1½	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Lima Locom ¼ae	6	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+1⅛
Link Belt 2	1	39	39	39	
Lion Oil Ref 1	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	21	24⅜	24	24	− ⅛
Lockheed Airc ½ae	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	7	60¾	60⅛	60½	+ ⅜
Lone Star Cem ¾ae	6	45¾	45	45½	+ ½
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	3	30	30	30	− ⅛
Long-B Lab .10k	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Lorillard P ½ae	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Lorillard P pf 7 †	20	161½	161½	161½	
Louis Nash 2e	2	89	89	89	
Louisv G&E A1½	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
M					
MacAnd&Forb.85e	2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
MacAnd&F pf 6 †	10	137¼	137¼	137¼	+ ¼
Mack Trucks 3g	13	41	40⅝	41	+ ½
Macy R H 2	61	34¾	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Mad Sq Gar 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
Magma Copper ½ae	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
Manati Sugar	11	8	7⅞	8	
Mandel Bros ½ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¾
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
MaracaiboOEx.05g	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
MarketStRy prpf	†1090	18⅞	18½	18¾	− ⅛
Marshall Field .80	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Martin G L 1½ae	28	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	8	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	− ⅞
Master Elec .70e	2	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Mathieson Alk ¼ae	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
May Dept Strs 3	3	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	9	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
Maytag Co pf1½k	1	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅜
McCall Corp 1.40	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
McCrory Stores 1	7	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
McGraw Elec 1	3	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
McIntyre P h2.22a	3	50	49¾	50	+ ⅜
McKees&Rob .65e	14	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅛
McKes & R pf 4	3	99	99	99	
McLellan Strs .55e	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
McLellan St pf6 †	10	113½	113½	113½	
Mead Corp .30e	10	9¼	9	9¼	
Mead Corp pf 6 †	10	91	91	91	
MeadpfBww5½ †	30	80	78⅝	80	
Mengel Co ¼g	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	30	46½	46½	46½	
Mesta Mach 1½ae	13	30¼	28¾	28¾	− ¾
Miami Copper ¼ae	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	− ¼
Midland Stl P 2	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	20	128	128	128	
Minn-H Reg ¼ae	*3	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
Minn-Moline	14	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Minn & St L Ry	2	54	53½	53½	
Mo-Kan-Texas	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	44	13⅝	13	13	− ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	*1	34	34	34	
Monarch M T ¾ae	2	20	20	20	
Monsanto Ch 2	1	78⅞	78	78½	+ ⅜
Montgom Ward 2	37	44⅝	44	44¼	+ ⅜
Morris & Essex	†9010	29	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
MotorProducts½ae	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
Motor Wheel .60e	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
MuellerBrass 1.60	2	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
Mullins Mfg B	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Munsingwear 2g	1	21½	21½	21½	
Murphy G C 3	3	70	70	70	−2
Murray Corp ¼ae	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
N					
Nash Kelv ½ae	91	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
NashCh&StL1e	†250	35	33½	35	+1½
Nat Acme 1e	47	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib ¼g	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼g	4	11	11	11	
Nat Biscuit .90e	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Can	13	15⅜	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
Nash Cash Reg 1a	6	29¼	29	29	− ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Container 1	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
Nat Dairy Prod¼ae	14	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St ¼a	42	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
Nat Distillers 2	218	37⅞	36	36½	− ⅞
NatGypsum ¼g	28	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	50	91¾	91½	91½	+1
Nat Lead ½	13	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pfA 7 †	50	172	171½	171½	− ¾
Nat Mal&S C .15e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Nat Power & Lt	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	− ⅛
Nat Steel 3	5	60¼	60	60¼	+ ½
Nat Supply	28	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	− ⅛
Nat Sup 6pf 6	†280	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Nat Sup $2 pf ½ak	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Nat S5½pf5½	†430	85	85	85	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
Nehi Corp ¼ae	5	16	15¾	16	
Newberry JJ 2.40	2	59½	59½	59½	+2¼
Newmont M ¾ae	5	28½	28¼	28½	− ¼
Newport Ind .20e	6	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
Newpt N Ship 1e	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
NY Air Brake 1e	1	38½	38½	38½	
NY Cent RR 1½ae	221	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
NY Chi & StL	2	25½	24¾	24¾	− ¼
NY Chi StL pf	4	74¾	74¼	74¼	− ½
NYC Omnibus ¾ae	6	26½	26	26½	+ ½
NY Dock pf	4	38	36	39	+3
NY & Harlem 5 †	20	190	180	190	+18
NY Lack & W	†1100	74¾	73¼	74¾	+1¾
NY Shipbuild1½ae	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
Noblitt-Sparks½ae	1	37	37	37	− ¼
Norf & West 10	†470	195½	194½	195½	+ ¼
Norf & W pf 4 †	60	117	116⅞	116⅞	− ⅛
No AmAviation 1g	6	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
NorthAmerCo .91f	19	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
No Am Co 6pf 3	1	53½	53½	53½	− ½
No Am 5¾pf2⅞	1	53	53	53	− ¼
Northern Pac 1e	160	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
Northwest Airl½g	5	20½	20¼	20¼	
Norwalk T&R .20e	1	5	5	5	
Norwich Pharm .60	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
O					
Ohio Oil ½ae	20	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
OliverFarmEq1½e	3	51⅛	51	51¼	+ ½
Omnibus Cp ¼ae	42	9½	9	9⅛	
Omnibus Cp pf8 †	70	101¼	100½	101¼	
Oppenheim C .80g	5	13	13	13	− ⅛
Otis Elevator .40e	10	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
Outboard M&M 1e	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
Owens-Ill Glass 2	10	59	57¾	57¾	−1½
P					
Pac Coast	†540	12½	12¼	12⅛	
Pac Coast 1 pf †	20	44	44	44	+ ½
Pac Coast 2 pf	†980	24⅛	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
Pac Gas & El 2	4	32⅞	32¾	32¾	− ¼
Pac Lighting 3	2	43	43	43	
Pac Mills 2	6	38½	38	38½	+1⅛
Pac T&T 1½ae †	30	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Pac West Oil .40g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
Packard Mot .10e	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Pan Am Air 1g	15	30⅛	29½	29½	− ⅛
Pan Am Petrol	2	9½	9¼	9¼	− ¼
PanhEPLpf5.60 †	50	110¼	110¼	110¼	
Panh P&R .10e	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
Param Pict 1.60	31	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	− ⅛
Park & Tilford	18	91⅞	90¾	90¾	−1½
Park Utah Con M	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Parke Davis 60e	10	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
Parker Rust 1½	1	19½	19½	19½	
Parmelee Transport	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Patino Mines ¾ae	11	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Penick & Ford 3	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅜
Penney JC 3a	3	100	99½	99½	− ⅜
Penn-Cent Airl	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Penn Coal & Coke	1	14	14	14	− ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	1	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
Penn-Dix C pf ⅛ak	4	41	41	41	+1
Penn RR 2½g	43	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
Peoples GasL&C 4	5	58½	58⅜	58½	+ ⅛
Peoples Drug ¼ae	1	24	24	24	
Peoria & East	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
Pepsi-Cola ½ae	6	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
Pere Marquette	8	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
Pere Marq pf	3	44¾	44½	44½	
Pet Milk 1	3	25½	25½	25½	− ⅛
Petrol Corp .35g	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ¼ae	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	29	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3	†160	51½	51	51	− ⅛
Phila Elec .30e	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Phila El $1 pf 1	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Philco Corp .40e	38	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Philip Morris 3a	3	87¾	87	87	
Phillips Pet 2	15	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
Pitt & West Va	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 1k	2	66¾	66½	66¾	+ ½
Pitt Coke&Ir ½g	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Pitt Forgings ½e	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
PittScr&Bolt .10e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pitt Steel	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Pitt Steel pf 5	†190	48½	47½	48¼	
Pitt Stlprpf2¾ †	10	59	59	59	+ ½
Pittston Co	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Pitts pf B 2½g †	10	72	72	72	
Plymouth Oil 1	8	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
Pond Crk Poc 1e	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Poor & Co B ¼ae	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Pressed Stl C ½ae	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Proctor & Gam 2a	10	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
Proctor & G pf5	†*10	118½	118½	118½	+ ¾
Pub Svc N J ½ae	71	15¾	15½	15¾	
Pub S NJ 8pf8 †	70	117	117	117	
Pub S NJ 6pf6 †	70	102⅞	102¾	102¾	
P S NJ $5pf5	†220	96¾	96	96⅜	− ⅜
Pub S E&G pf5 †	30	117¼	117¼	117¼	
Pullman 1e	57	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞	+1
Pure Oil ¾g	52	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Pure Oil 6 pf 6	1	111	111	111	− ⅛
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Purity Bak .60e	1	23½	22½	23½	+ ¼
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	48	9¼	9	9¼	
Radio pf 3½	1	73	73	73	
Radio-K-Orph	29	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6	†410	92⅜	91⅝	92⅜	+ ⅜
RR Sec I C Stk †		13	13	13	+ ⅛
Raybestos-M ¾ae	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Rayonier Inc	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
Rayonier Inc pf 2	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Reading Co 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Reading 1 pf 2	1	38	38	38	
Real Silk Hosiery	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
Reis & Co 1pf †	40	62½	62	62½	−1
Reming Rand .90a	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
Rem R pf ww 4½	1	94	94	94	+ ½
Rens & Sara 8	†120	93	93	93	+ ¼
Reo Motors 1g	17	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Repub Steel ¼ae	18	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Revere Cop & Br	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
Rev C&B 7 pf 7	†100	92½	92	92	
Rev C5¼pf5¼ †	10	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
Reynolds Met ½ae	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Reynolds pf5½ †	40	90⅛	90½	90⅛	
ReynoldsSpring¼ae	3	10⅛	10	10	− ¼
Reyn T 1.40a †	10	37½	37½	37½	
Reynolds B 1.40a	12	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
Richfield Oil ¼g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Ritter Co ¼ae	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
Roan Ant C .15g	10	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅜
Royal Typwr .30e	8	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ½
Ruberoid .15e	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Rustless I&S .60	2	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¾
S					
Safeway Strs 3	2	48½	48½	48½	− ⅛
Safe St 5 pf 5 †	20	113	113	113	+ ¼
St Joseph Lead 1e	3	29	28½	29	+ ½
St L-San Fran	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	May23
St L-San Fran pf	12	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Savage Arms ½e	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
Schenley Distil 1e	25	51¾	51	51½	+ ⅛
Scott Paper 1.80	2	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	May23
Seaboard Oil 1	2	25¼	24¾	24¾	− ¼
Sears Roebuck 3e	29	89½	88⅝	88¾	− ¼
Servel Inc 1	13	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
SharonStlCorp ¼ae	6	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ¾
Sharon Stl pf 5 †	20	69	69	69	+ ½
Sharp & Doh ¼ae	5	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
Shattuck FG .40a	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	13	27⅛	26¾	26¾	− ⅞
Silver King Coalit	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Simmons Co ¼ae	17	27¾	27¼	27¼	− ½
Sinclair Oil .60	78	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Skelly Oil 1½g	3	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Sloss Sh S .15e	†300	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Sloss-S pf 1.20	†110	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
Smith(AO)Corp½ae	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Smith & Cor Ty 2	1	23½	23½	23½	
Socony-Vacuum ½	70	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Sou Am G&P .10e	134	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
So P Rico Sug 1e	18	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
SoPRicoSugpf8 †	10	148	148	148	−2
Sou Cal Edi 1½	6	22¼	22⅛	22¼	− ⅛
Southern Pacific 2a	133	31	30⅛	30¾	+ ¼
Southern Ry 2e	69	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
Southern Ry pf 5	9	51¾	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅜
Sou Ry M&O 4	†270	64	63½	64	+1
Sou Nat Gas ½e	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
Spear & Co	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Sparks With .10e	6	5	5	5	
Sperry Corp 1½g	17	24½	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
Spicer Mfg1½ae	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Spiegel Inc	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Spiegel pf 4½	†300	60	59¾	60	+ ½
Square D Co ½ae	4	34½	34¼	34¼	− ⅞
Squibb & Sons 2	2	59½	59½	59½	
Squibb&Sonspf5 †	40	112½	112	112	− ½
Stand Brands 1	17	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
Stand Gas & El	4	¾	¾	¾	
Std G & E $4 pf	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Std G&E $6pr pf	3	46	46	46	+ ¼
Std G&E $7pr pf	5	53½	53¼	53¼	
Stand Oil Cal 1e	47	37½	36¾	37	+ ¼
Stand Oil Ind 1a	37	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
Stand Oil NJ 1a	64	56⅛	55½	56	+ ½
Stand Oil Ohio 2	5	43	42⅞	42⅞	− ⅛
Std Stl Sprg ¼ae	42	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Starrett LS ¾ae	3	31¼	30½	30½	
SterlingDrug 1½ae	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	− ¼
Stewart Warn ½aa	10	13¼	13½	13½	− ⅛
Stokely Bros	7	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
Stokely Bros pf 1	1	17	17	17	− ⅛
Stone & Web ¾g	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Studebaker ¼ae	62	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
Sun Oil 1	*1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Sunray Oil .10e	42	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
Sunshine Mng .20e	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Superheater 1a	9	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
Superior Stl 1.20	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
Swift & Co 1.60a	22	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
Swift Intl 2a	10	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Sylvan El Prod¼ae	27	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	
Syming-Gould	4	5⅞	5¼	5¾	− ⅛
T					
Telautograph	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ¼
Tenn Corp ½e	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ¼
Texas & Pac Ry 1g	10	23½	23	23	+ ¼
Texas Co 2	19	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	− ⅛
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
TexGulfSulph 2a	6	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
Tex Pac C&O ½	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
TexPLTrust .15g	36	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Thatcher Mfg ½e	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
That cv pf 3.60	†150	56¼	55¾	55¾	
The Fair pf3½ak †	10	111	111	111	−1
Thermoid Co .40	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
Third Ave Tran	2	5	5	5	
Thompson Prod¼ae	8	39¾	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
Thompson-Starrett	2	2½	2½	2½	
Thompson-Star pf	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
TideWatAOil .40e	11	15⅛	15	15	
TideWAO pf4½ †	40	106¼	106	106	
Timken-DAxle½ae	4	28	27½	28	+ ½
Timken R Bear 1e	2	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+ ⅜
Transamerica ½	13	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Trans & West Air	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
Transue & Will 1e	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Truax-TraerC .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Tri-Cont pf 6 †	10	94	94	94	
Tubize Rayon 1	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
Twent C-Fox F 2	65	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
Twent C Foxpf1½	27	32	31¾	31¾	− ⅛
Twin City RapidTr	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
Twin Coach .30g	1	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
U					
Underwood-Ell ¼ae	1	58½	58½	58½	
Union Bag&P .15e	5	11⅛	11	11	
Union Carb 1½ae	12	80⅛	79¾	80⅛	+ ⅛
Union Oil Cal 1	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific 6	7	109¾	109½	109¼	+ ¾
Union Pacific pf 4	2	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
Union Tank Car 1e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
United Air Lines	11	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
Un Airlines pf4½	2	113	113	113	
Unitar Airc 1½ae	12	29¾	28¾	28¾	− ¼
United Airc pf 5	1	104	104	104	+ ½
United Carbon 3	2	63½	63½	63½	
United Corp	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Unit Corp pf 1½ak	17	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
United Drug	5	14⅞	14½	14¾	
Unit Drug pf4½	2	100¼	100½	100¼	+ ⅜
United Dyewood	1	6½	6½	6½	
UnitedDyepf1¾ag†	30	48¾	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
UnitedElCoal ¼ae	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Fruit 1½e	11	82¼	82	82	+ ¼
Unit Gas Imp .10a	33	1¾	1⅝	1¾	− ⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr 2a	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
UnitMer&Mfgpf5†	140	103½	103½	103½	
US & For Sec	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
US & For S pf6	†120	104	104	104	+1
US Freight ¼ae	41	17⅛	15⅞	16¾	+ ⅜
US Gypsum 2	2	74	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
US Gypsum pf 7 †	20	175	175	175	
US HoffMach ¾g	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
US Indus Chem 1a	4	36¼	36¼	36¼	− ⅛
US Leather	28	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
US Leather A 1e	43	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+1⅛
US Lines	17	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
US Pipe & F 1.60	7	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅜
US Play Cd 2a	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
US Plywood 1.20	4	18	18	18	
US Real & Imp	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
US Rubber 1e	37	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅝
US Smelt R&M 1e	2	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ⅜
US Steel 2e	44	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
US Steel pf 7	8	127⅛	126⅞	127	
US Tobacco .30e	1	23	23	23	
United Stores A	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
United Strs pf 8g	1	88½	88½	88½	+1
Univ-Cycl St ¼ae	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Univ Lab	1	4	4	4	
Univ Leaf Tob4 †	10	70⅞	70	70	− ¾
V					
Van Norman ¼ae	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
Vanadium Corp 1	14	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
Vertient S .20e †	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Vick Chem 2	2	44	43¾	44	+1
Vic Chem Wks ¼ae	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	1	57	57	57	
Va El&P $6pf6 †	50	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Va Iron C&C pf †	10	44	44	44	−2½
W					
Wab RR pf 4½e	3	51	51	51	+ ½
Waldorf Sys 1	3	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Walgreen Co 1.60	11	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅞
Walker H G&Wh 4	6	51⅞	51⅜	51½	+ ⅛
WalkerHG&Wpfh1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Walworth Co .60g	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Ward Bak pf ¾k	1	59	59	59	− ½
Warner Bros Pict	50	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Warren Fdy & P	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
Waukesha Mot 1	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Webster Eisenlohr	162	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
West Ind Sug 1g	31	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
West PEI 7pf7 †	30	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ¾
West PEI 6pf6 †	10	92	92	92	
West PPowpf4½†	20	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	− ¼
WVa Pulp&P .55e	5	21	20⅝	21	− ¼
West Auto Sup 1	8	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
West Maryland	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
West Maryl 2 pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
West Un Tel A ½ae	16	46½	46	46	+ ¼
West Un Tel B	7	26½	26	26	
Westing A Br ½ae	12	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
West El & Mfg 2e	26	100¼	99	100	+1¼
Weston El Inst 2	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	− ¼
Wh&LE pf 5½	†150	102	102	102	
Wheeling Stl ¼ae	10	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Wheel Stl prpf5	†160	75	*74½	74½	
WhiteSSDent 1.20	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
White Motor ½ae	30	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ½
White Rk MS .30g	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅝
White Sew Mach	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
White S M pf1k †	30	75	73	75	
White SewM prpf2	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Wilcox O&G .10e	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
Willis Overland	156	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Willys Overl pf	3	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	12	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Wilson Co $6pf 6	3	86	85⅞	86	+ ½
Woolwrth FW 1.60	9	39	38⅝	38¾	− ⅛
Worth P & M	18	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Wor P prpf 4½	1	64½	63½	63½	
Wor P cv prpf4½	1	63½	63½	63½	
Wrigley(W)Jr 1½ae	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅜
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	13	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ¾
York Corp .15e	65	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
Young Spg&W 1e	36	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Youngst Sh&T 1e	34	36½	35½	36⅛	+ ⅞
YoungS&TpfS5½	†180	101½	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
Youngst Stl D ¼ae	5	15½	15¼	15¼	
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	6	38	37¼	38	+1
Zonite Prod .30g	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
RIGHTS					
Beatrice Cream	118	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.
(‡) Ex rights. (§) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (¶) Stamped. (*) Called shares. (‡) Ex-distribution. (f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
Nov.	....	....	....	1.47B	1.46
Eggs					
Oct.	38.05	38.30	38.00	a38.30	38.10
Nov.				38.25N	38.05
Dec.	38.05	38.25	38.00	38.25	38.05
Potatoes					
Nov.	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.93

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
900	Aero Sup B (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
500	Ainsworth	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Air Assoc (.80)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Air Investors	2	2	2
2800	Aire Access	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Air-Way ElAp (.30g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
50	Allied Int Inv pf	17	17	17
150	Alu Ltd (h8a)	79	78¾	78¾
50	Alu Ltd pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
500	Alum Co Am (2)	33	32⅞	33
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113⅝	112	113⅝
60	Am Book	33	33	33
300	†Am Cen Mfg	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	†Am C P&LA	41	41	41
150	†AmCP&LAn	39¼	39¼	39¼
1400	†Am Cit P&LB	2¾	2½	2¾
1500	Am Cyan B (.60)	37½	36⅞	37
1600	Am Gas& El pf	27⅜	27	27
50	Am G & El pf (4¾)	110	110	110
200	†Am Gen	6⅛	6	6⅛
50	Am Hard Rub (1)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
50	Am Light & T (1.20)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	Am Mfg pf (5)	97	97	97
1400	†Am Republics (½g)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
600	†Am Steal-Kap	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
3200	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Am Superpow pf	15	14½	15
300	Am Writ Pap	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
20	Appal El Pow pf	107¾	107¾	107¾
700	Argus Inc	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3⅜	3½
400	Ark N Gas pf	10	10	10
200	Ashland O&R (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Asso El Ind	8	7⅞	8
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	9	9	9
250	Atl Cat L Co	46½	46	46½
100	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Atlas D Forge (⅛e)	8⅛	8⅛	8½
300	Atlas Ply	11	11	11
100	Avery & S pf (1½)	23¼	23¼	23¼
400	Babcock & Wil (¼e)	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
1100	Baldwin Loco war	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
3400	Barium Stl	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Basic Refract (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Bellanca Airc (¼e)	3	3	3
2500	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Birds S Fdy (¼e)	8	8	8
600	Bliss (EW) (1)	12½	12¼	12½
100	Blue Ridge (.06g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
250	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
100	Bourjois (1g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	13	12⅞	13
200	Breeze Corp .80e	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1600	Brewst Aero	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
600	Bridgpt Oil	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
1700	Brill A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
225	Brill pf	126	125½	126
100	Brillo Mfg ½e	14	14	14
800	Brown F Dist	24⅝	24¼	24½
20	Br F Dis 5pf (5)	84	84	84
400	Brown Rubber	2⅝	2½	2½
300	Buckeye PL (.80)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1000	Buf N&EP pf	16⅛	16	16⅛
100	Buf N&EP 5pf	100½	100¼	100¼
300	Bunk Hill&S (¼e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Burco cv pf	33	32	32
400	Burry Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Cal El Pow (.20e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Callite Tung (.10e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Can Marconi (.04e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Carrier Corp	15⅝	15	15⅝
50	Castle (AM)	21	21¼	21¼
2100	Catalin Am (.10g)	4⅛	4	4
1000	Cen & SW Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Cen Hud G&E	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10	Cen NY Pr pf (5)	97½	97½	97½
500	Cessna Airc (1g)	8½	8½	8½
50	Chi Riv & Mch (.30e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10500	Cities Service	16⅛	15⅞	16
1800	Cit Svc pf	111	107	111
300	Cit Svc pf B	12	11⅝	12
30	Cit Svc pf BB	105	104	105
700	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8	7⅞	8
200	Cleve Tract (¼e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1700	Colon Develop	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
400	Colo Fuel&I war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1000	ColtsPFArm	38¾	38	38½
60	Colum G&E pf (5)	64	63⅞	63⅞
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	21½	21½	21½
700	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	66½	66	66
75	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	36⅝	36	36
200	Cons Stl Corp (¼e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Cons Textile	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20	Cont G&E prpf (7)	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
200	Copper Range (¼e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1100	Corroon & Rey	2	1⅞	2
400	Cosden Petro	2⅝	2½	2½
100	CosdenPetropf (⅜k)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1100	Creole Pet (½e)	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
700	Croft Brewing (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2200	Crowley Milner	9⅛	9	9⅛
300	Crown Drug (.05e)	2⅛	2⅛	2½
6800	Cuban AtlSug (1g)	23½	22⅞	23
300	Darby Pet (¼e)	37	37	37
75	Davenp Hos (e)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
100	DennisonMfgA (.40e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2300	Derby Oil	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
260	Derby Oil pf (10k)	74	74	74
2600	DetMichStove	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Det Stl Prod	22⅛	21⅝	22
100	Divco Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Duval Tex Sul	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	East G&F 6 pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
125	East G&Fprpf	64⅛	64	64⅛
75	East Sta pf A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
400	East Sta pf B	39	39	39
475	EastSugAs pf	39⅞	39	39
100	Easy Wash MB (⅛g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
150	Econ Gro Strs (1)	15	15	15
3400	El Bond & Sh	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
900	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	90½	90	90¼
350	El P&L 2 pf A	59⅛	59	59⅛
300	Emerson Elec (.15e)	12⅛	12	12
100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
100	EversharpInc (1.20a)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
300	F'child Cam&Instig	10	10⅛	10⅛
100	Fairchild E&A (.20g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	15	15	15
200	Pansteel Met(g)	17⅛	17	17⅛
300	Fedders Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	Ford M Can A	21	20⅞	21
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	90	90	90
100	Fuller (G A) (2g)	13	13	13⅛
200	Gen Finance (.20)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
40	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	93	93	93
30	Gen Pub S pf (1½g)	78⅛	78	78⅛
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
3100	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	14⅛	14	14⅛
150	GodchauxSugA (2e)	40	40	40
300	Godchaux SugB	11	10⅝	10⅝
1000	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Gorh Inc A	7⅛	7	7
110	Gorh Inc pf (.35k)	76	74	76
100	Gorh Mfg (2)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
50	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
100	Greenf T&D (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Groc Str Prod	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Hall Lamp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Hammer Pap	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Hearn D Strs	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Hecla Min	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Heyden Chem	18⅛	18	18
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
100	Holl C Gold	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
225	Horn & Hard (1.60)	27⅛	27	27⅛
1600	Humble Oil (⅜e)	44⅛	44¼	44⅛
800	Huyler's	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Ill Pow	8	7⅞	7⅞
1100	Ill Pow div ct	13⅛	13	13⅛
300	Ill Pow pf (1½)	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛
300	Ill Zinc (.65e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
110	Indpls P&L pf(5¼)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
100	Ins Co N Am	82	81⅛	82
100	Int Hyd-El pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Int Petrol (h1)	18	18	18
200	Int Pet reg (h1)	18	18	18
300	Ital Superpow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Jacobs Air En (.30e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Jacobs (FL)	7	6⅛	6⅞
25	JerCP&L5½pf(5½)	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
20	JerCP&L 6 pf (6)	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
20	JerCP&L 7 pf (7)	106	106	106
100	Ken-RadT&LA(⅛g)	13	13	13
100	Kennedy's (.70e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
30	KingsCLtgpfD(1⅛k)	49	49	49
100	Kingston Prod (.10e)	3	3	3
400	Kirby Pet (.10e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	⅞	⅞	⅞
190	Koppers Co pf3(8)	102	101⅛	102
1690	Yack RR NJ	57⅛	55⅛	57
400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Lakey Fdy & M	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	3:55
3200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Lone Star Gas (.30e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Long Is Ltg	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	LongIs L pf	67⅛	67½	67½
250	Long Is L pf B	61½	61½	61½
3100	Louis L&E (.40)	8	7⅞	7⅞
2	McWill Dredg	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Mercant Strs(2)	61	61	61
1	†Merritt-C & S	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8	Mesabi Iron	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1	†Mich Bumper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	†Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	5	5	5
3	Michigan Sug	1-16	1-16	1-16
1	Mich Sug pf (.30)	6½	6⅛	6½
4	Mid St P Avte (.51e)	13¼	13	13
125	Midvale (½e)	24½	24⅝	24½
100	Mid West Ref (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Midwest Oil (⅝)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Mining Corp Can	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
30	Miss Riv P pf (6)	113½	113½	113½
200	Moc J Voeh (½e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
400	Molybdenum (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Monogram Pict	3⅞	3¾	3¾
70	Montg Ward A (7)	169½	169½	169½
100	Mount Prod (¼e)	6	6	6
1000	Nat B Hess (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Nat Candy (2)	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
100	Nat City Lines (1)	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝
10	Nat City Lin pf(3)	56½	56½	56½
1000	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
400	Nat Rub Mch (¼e)	11	10½	11
700	Nat Sug Ref (¼e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Nat Trans (¼e)	13	13	13
15	Nebr Pow pf (7)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
10	NEPA 6 pf (3k)	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
10	New Eng T&T	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
200	New Idea Inc (.80a)	19	19	19
300	N J Zinc	55	54⅝	55
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
100	NY & Hon Ros	28	28	28
300	NY Auction (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	NY P&L 6 pf	105	105	105
300	Niag Hud Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
100	Niag Sh Md B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1200	Niles-Bem-P (3)	13	12⅝	12⅝
1300	Nip'sing Mns (h.10g)	1⅛	1½	1½
200	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	Nor Am L&P pf	119⅝	119½	119½
100	Northeast Airl	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	114	114	114
800	Nor Sta Pw A	13⅛	13	13⅛
200	Ohio Brass B (.40e)	22	22	22
20	Ohio PS 6 pf (6)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1200	OklaNatGas(1.40)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
200	Pac G&E 6 pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
20	Pac P&L 7 pf	103	103	103
1700	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1100	PrkrsbgR&R	21	20⅞	21
40	Pat Plym Mills	40	40	40
1700	Penroad	5⅝	5⅝	5¼

Stock Prices Advance On Broad Front

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Stocks advanced today to the highest average levels since late March and leaders generally held gains ranging from fractions to a point or more despite active profit selling in the late proceedings.

Rails moved ahead briskly in the first hour and thereafter buying activities sprea dto steels, rubbers, motors and numerous industrial specialties and blue chips which lately had been negletced. Dealings about the largest for a month, totaled approximately 1,100,000 shares.

The recently buoyant liquors suffered a setback following a new advance in the eary dealings.

Extension of the May advance under broadened buying was taken as an indication of a freer inflow of investment funds minus the recent invasion apprehensions.

Final hour prices in some instances were a bit under the day's highs. On the improved side were Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Morris (AP) Essex, Atlantic Coast Line, U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Western Union, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Some interest was displayed in department store shares, with Macy rising on the declaration of a dividend in preferred stock on the common.

Curb stocks at better levels included Glen Alden Coal, American Cyanamid and Cities Service.

Buoyant demand for secondary rail obligations spurred many of them ahead a point and more in the bond market today, with volume heavy for selected issues.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	3:55
10	Pa P&L $6 pf	97	97	97
120	Pa P&L $7 pf	102	102	102
125	Pepperell (10)	131½	131½	131½
600	Phillips P (½g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
700	Phoenix Sec	28⅛	28	28⅛
100	Pierce-Gov (.30k)	15⅝	15¾	15¾
900	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Pitney Bowes (.40)	8	7⅞	8
60	Pitts & Lake E (5)	60	59½	59½
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	114⅝	114⅞	114⅞
100	Polaris Mng (.10e)	3	3	3
1000	Pug Sd PL .60e	12⅛	12¼	12¼
50	PugSdP&L 5 pf 5	100⅛	100½	100½
100	Pug Sd P&T ¼3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Pyrene 20e	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Quebec Pow (h-)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1100	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Rwy & Lgt Sec .30e	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200	Raym Conc (1a)	17⅛	17⅞	17⅞
300	Raytheon Mfg	25	24¼	25
1300	Red Bank Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2½
300	Republic Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Richfield Oil war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Richmond Rad	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Rio Gr Val G	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	Roch G&E pf D	107½	107½	107½
100	Root Pet	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500	Russeks F Ave	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Ryan Cons Pet	5	5	5
3700	St Regis Pap	4⅝	4⅛	4¼
200	St Regis Pap pf	151	150	151
1100	Salt Dome Oil	9⅛	9	9⅛
900	Samson Unit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Savoy Oil	3	3	3
300	Schulte (D A)	3	3	3
25	Schulte (D A) pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
300	Scovill Mfg (2)	30⅝	30¾	30¾
60	Scran-SBW pf	74	73	73
100	Scullin Stl (1½g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Sec Corp Gen (.05g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Seeman Bros (3)	46½	46½	46½
300	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Selected Ind cv	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	73	72½	73
200	Shat-Denn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	100	100	100
100	Singer Mfg (6a)	260	259	260
300	Solar Airc (.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
900	Solar Mfg (.30g)	6	5⅞	6
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10	So Col Pow pf (1k)	72	72	72
300	South Royal (.10e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Spalding	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1000	Stand Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Stand Cap & S	11	10⅝	10⅝
1100	St Oil Ky	17⅛	17½	17½
1600	Sterchi Br Strs	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Stetson (JB)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Stroock&Co(2½g)	31	30¾	31
300	SunRayDrug(.80a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1300	Technicolor (⅛g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Textron Inc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	Thew Shovel (1e)	22	22	22
100	Tilo Roof (.40)xd	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Tob Prod Exp	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Todd Shpyds (1e)	61½	61½	61½
100	Tonopah Min (.03e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Trans-Lux (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2300	Unit Cig-W Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Un C W S pf (2½k)	30½	30½	30½
3000	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
3100	Unit Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝
700	Unit Gas war	3-32	⅛	3-32
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Unit L&P P pf	53½	53	53
50	Unit Sh M pf	44½	44	44½
100	Us&I Sec pf	88	88	88
100	U S Radiator	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Unit Wall Paper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Univ Pict vtc	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
50	Univ Prod	23¼	23¼	23¼
500	Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Utah P&L pf	58	57¾	57¾
500	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Valspar Corp	1¾	1⅛	1¾
50	Valspar pf (1k)	37½	37½	37½
1000	Venezuel Pet	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
210	Virg Pub Svc pf	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝
100	Vogt Mfg (.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	WestVaC&C (¼e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	West Air Lines	8	7⅞	8
4000	Woodley Pet (.40)	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
600	Wright Harg (h⅛)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Total stock sales today estimated 210,000 shares, year ago 310,555 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G & E 3¾s 70	109	109	109
3	Am P & L 6s 2016	103¾	103¾	103¾
12	Appal El Pow 3¾s 70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
23	As Elec 4½s 53	88	87⅞	87⅞
1	As G & E 5s 50	24	24	24
7	As G & E 5s 68	23½	23½	23½
4	As T&T 5½s 55 A	91½	91	91
1	Birm El 4½s 68	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	103	103	103
12	Cen St El 5½s 54	43⅛	43	43
11	Cen St El 5s 48	42⅛	42¼	42⅛
2	Cen St P & L 5½s 53	100	100	100
13	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	67	66½	66½
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	101½	101½	101½
43	Cities Ser 5s 50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
28	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	102⅝	102½	102½
10	Cuban Tob 5s 44	97	97	97
19	East G & P 4s 56 A	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	103½	103½	103½
1	Empire Dis E 5s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	Gen Pub S 5s 53	102	102	102
15	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Grand Trunk 4s 50	103	103	103
3	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	100	100	100
2	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	100	100	100
1	Inters Pow 6s 52	67	67	67
27	Inters Pow 5s 57	92½	92	92
4	Midland Val 4s 63 st	69½	69½	69½
3	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105	105	105
2	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103½	103½	103½
12	N Eng G&E 5s 50	81⅛	81	81
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	82	81½	82
11	N Eng G&E 5s 47	81⅝	81½	81½
6	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	102¾	102½	102½
9	N Eng Pow 5s 48	101⅝	101	101
3	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Okla P&Wat 5s 48	103½	103½	103½
4	Pac P&L 5s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Phila El P 5½s 72	114	114	114
1	PortlandG&Cks 50 st	101	101	101
1	Schulte R E 6s 51	79	79	79
20	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1	So'wes G&E 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Spalding 5s 89	90½	90½	90½
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	95⅝	95½	95½
7	Stand G&E 6s 51	95	94¾	95
1	Stand G&E 6s 57	95½	95½	95½
7	Stand G&E 6s 66	95½	95¼	95¼
2	Tex El S 5s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	103½	103½	103½
2	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	100	100	100
3	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	39⅛	39¼	39¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s 46	57	57	57
6	Maranhao Braz 7s 58	37	37	37
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 60	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	A¾FP 5s 2030	94	93¾	93¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
10	Alleg 5s 49	102½	102½	102½
1	Alleg 5s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
116	Alleg inc 5s 50	102½	102⅜	102⅜
3	Am&FP5s 2030	94	93¾	93¾
6	AmInt 5½s 49	105½	105¼	105½
1	Am T&T 3¼s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
11	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
24	Am T&T 3s 56	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2	Am Tob 3s 62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Am WWE 6s 75	110	110	110
15	Arm Del 7s 78	115	115	115
18	Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106	106
1	ATSF 4s 95	123	123	123
20	ACL 1st 4s 52	101¾	101½	101½
36	ACL clt 4s 52	103⅝	103	103⅜
21	ACL 4½s 64	89¾	89½	89½
3	Atl Ref 3s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
83	B&O 1st m 48	94⅝	93¾	94⅛
102	B&O 95 A	51⅜	50¾	51
65	B&O '95 C	55⅝	55⅛	55½
95	B&O 2000 D	50⅞	50⅛	50¾
12	B&O '96 F	51⅜	51	51¼
195	B&O cv '60	39	38¼	38⅝
153	B&O 4s '48	91¾	90¾	91⅛
14	B&O PLE&WV 4s '51	83⅛	82¾	83¼
48	B&O SW '50	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜
3	B&O TC 4s '59	82	82	82
7	Bell Pa 5s '60 C	128⅞	128¾	128⅞
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	106	106
16	Beth Stl 3s '60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
29	Bost Me 4½s '70	58⅜	58	58⅜
12	Bost Me 4s '60	92¼	91	92¼
1	Brk UG 50 '50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
23	Buf R&P '57 st	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞
25	BCR&N 5s '34	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
7	Can P 4½s '60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11	Can P 4s perp	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛
41	Cen G 5s '59 C	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
16	Cen G cn 5s '45	46	45⅞	46
8	Cen G lts 5s '45	84⅛	84	84¼
54	Cen Pac 5s '60	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
33	Cen P 1st 4s '49	105	105	105
56	CRRNJ 5s '87	36	35⅞	36
1	C&O 3½s '96 D	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
109	Chi&A 3s '49	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
21	CB&Q 5s '71 A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
59	CB&Q 4½s '77	104⅞	104⅛	104⅜
1	CB&Q g 4s '58	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11	C&EI inc '97	56¾	56⅛	56¾
7	CGW 4½s 2038	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛
25	CGW 4s '88	88⅝	88	88⅜
21	Chi I & L 5s 66	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
5	Chi I & L 4s 47	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
432	CMSPP 5s 75	58⅞	58½	58⅝
279	CMSPP 5s 200	15⅞	15⅝	15¾
38	CMSP 4½s 89 C	85	84¾	84⅞
24	CMSP g 4s 89	81⅛	80¾	81½
6	C&NW 5s 2037	61½	61½	61½
14	C&NW 5s 87	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
189	C&NW 4¾s 49	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
185	C&NW 4½s 99	67¾	67½	67⅝
3	C&NW 4s 87	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
417	C&NW 4s 89	104⅛	104	104
76	CRIP 4½s 52 A	48½	47	48½
22	CRIP 4½s 60	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
59	CRI&P 4s 88	72	70	72
432	CRIP r 4s 34	44	42⅝	43⅞
2	Ch US 3¾s 63	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Ch&WI 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
67	CCCSL 4½s 77	80¼	79½	80¼
25	Cl UT 5s 73	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
27	Cl UT 4½s 77	96⅛	96	96⅛
136	Col S 4½s 80	63	62	62⅞
6	Col G 5s 61	105⅛	105	105⅛
3	Con Oil 3½s 51	105	105	105
2	Con Ry 4s 54	55	55	55
4	Cruc Stl 3¼s 56	100	100	100
67	Del&H 4s 63	93	92⅝	92⅞
36	D&RG 4s 36	51¾	51⅛	51⅛
8	D&RGW 5s 55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
17	DRGW 5s 55 a	4⅝	4⅛	4¼
23	D&RGW 5s 78	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5	Det Ed 3s 70	106	106	106
1	Duq Lt 3½s 65	111	111	111
23	Erie 4½s 2015	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2	Erie 4s 95	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	Firest TR 3s 61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	GtNor 4½s77E	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	GtNor 4s46G	104⅛	104	104⅛
38	GtNor 3¾s67	100⅛	100	100⅛
14	GM&O 4s75	100⅝	100	100⅛
2	GM&O inc2015	87	86⅝	86⅝
2	Hous Oil 4¼s54	104	103¾	104
16	Hud C 5s62A	67½	67⅛	67½
9	H&M r 5s57	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
3	H&M inc5s57	29	29	29
15	IC 4s53	79	78½	79
49	IC r 4s55	82⅛	81½	82⅛
102	IC 4¾s66	67	66⅝	67
85	ICCSL 5s63A	74⅛	73½	74⅛
62	ICCSL 4½s63	70¾	69⅛	70¼
32	IntGN 6s52	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
7	IntGN 1st6s52	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
5	IntGN 5s56B	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
16	IntHE 6s44	60	59½	59½
30	IntT&T 4½s52	87	86½	87
11	IntT&T 5s55	90	89⅝	90
29	KCP&C 4s36	84	83⅝	84
9	KCSou 5s50	87¼	87⅛	87¼
1	KC Ter 4s60	108	108	108
8	Lac G 5½s53	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
20	LautN inc75	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛
10	LehVHT 5s54	68⅛	68	68⅛
14	LVNY 4½s50	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
16	Leh V 5s2003st	52⅛	51	52⅛
12	LehV 4½s2003	45⅛	44½	45⅛
138	LehV 4s2003	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛
1	Lig&M 7s44	102	102	102
2	Lorillard 3s63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6	Lou&A 5s69	100	100	100
5	L&N 4½s2003	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	L&N 3¾s2003	102¼	102⅛	102¼
5	Manati S 4s 57	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
6	MSNW 4s47	70	70	70
14	MSP&SSM g5s 38	39	38½	38⅝
10	MSP&SSM c4s 38	39	39	39
30	M-K-T 5s 62A	73⅝	73	73
26	M-K-T aj 5s 67	51⅛	51⅛	51¼
5	M-K-T 4½s 78	65⅛	65	65⅛
33	M-K-T 1st 4s 90	69⅝	68⅝	69
47	Mo P 5½s 49	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
35	Mo P 5s 65A	66⅝	66	66⅝
52	MoP 5s 77F	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝
37	MoP 5s 78G	66⅛	66	66⅛
127	MoP 5s 80H	66⅛	66	66⅛
19	MoP 5s 81 I	66⅛	66¼	66¾
73	Mo P g4s 75	27⅞	27½	27¼
8	MontP 3¾s 66	107¼	107⅛	107¼
35	Mor & E 4½s 55	64¼	63	63⅝
123	Mor&E 3½s 2000	61⅛	61	61⅛
248	Nat Dist 3½s 49	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
2	NatStl 3s 65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
30	NERR 4s 45	92¼	92⅛	92¼
3	NET&T 5s 52	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
11	NOTer 4s 53	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	NOTM 5½s 54	82	82	82
1	NOTM 5s 54	78½	78⅛	78½
155	NYC r 5s 2013	80½	79⅝	80½
338	NYC 4½s2013A	73½	72⅝	73½
63	NYC cn4s98	78⅛	78	78⅛
74	NYC cv3½s52	98⅛	98	98⅛
51	NYCHR 3½s97	94⅛	93	94⅛
30	NYChSL 5½s74	104⅛	104	104⅛
18	NYChSL 4½s78	98	97¼	97¼
5	NYEdis 3¼s65	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
131	NYNHH 6s48	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛
35	NYNHH 4½s67	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
12	NYNHH 4s55	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝
107	NYNHH 4s56	56⅝	55⅞	56⅜
3	NYNHH 4s57	27⅞	27⅛	27½
28	NYOW r4s92	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	NYStm 3½s63	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
35	NYWB 4½s46	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
3	NorfS 5s2014	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
236	NorP 6s2047	98	97⅛	97⅝
22	NorP 5s2047D	88	87⅛	87⅝
71	NorP 4½s2047	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛
84	NorP 4s97	102	101⅞	101⅞
57	NorP 3s2047	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
3	OhioEd 4s65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	OWRRN 4s61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	OtisSt 4½s62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	PG&E 3¾s61	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
31	PG&E 4s64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	PenP&L 4½s74	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9	PenP&L 3½s69	109	108⅞	108⅞
10	PenRR g4½s65	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3	PenRR 4½sd70	103¼	103	103
3	PenRR g4¼s81	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
8	PenRR 3¾s70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	PenRR 3½s52	102¼	102	102⅛
13	Peo&E 4s90	75	74⅝	74⅞
17	Peo&E inc4s90	34⅝	34⅜	34⅞
22	PereM 4½s80	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
11	PhilCo 4½s61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5	PhilEl 3½s67	111⅛	111	111⅛
16	PhRCI 6s49	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
17	PhRCI 5s73st	62⅛	62	62⅛
70	PhilPet 2¾s64	101	101	101
6	PortlGE 4½s60	103⅛	103	103
2	PrStlC 5s51	101¼	101¼	101¼
85	Rdg 4½s97A	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
1	Rem R 3½s56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
32	RioGW 4s49	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
5	Rutl 1st4½s41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
36	StL&P 5s30B	44⅛	44	44⅛
202	StL&F 4½s78	35⅝	34⅛	35
73	StL&F 4s50A	40⅛	40	40⅛
52	StLSW rf5s90	60	59⅝	60
136	SeaAL c6s45	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝
23	SeaAL 4s50st	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛
27	SeaAL rf4s59	30	29⅞	30
76	Sea-AF 6s35A	39	37⅝	38⅛
6	ShellU 2½s54	101¾	101½	101¾
16	SoPac 4½s68	84	83⅛	84
30	SoPac 4½s81	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝
22	SoPac 4½s69	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
41	SoPac rf4s55	101	100⅝	100⅞
45	SoPac 4½sOr77	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝
11	SoPSFT 4s50	106	106	106
12	SouRy g6s56	102	101⅞	102
1	SouRy cn5s94	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
14	SouRy g4s56	88⅛	85¼	85⅛
5	Std O Cal 2¾s 66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Std O NJ 3s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8	Tex Corp 3s 65	106¼	106	106
7	T&P 5s 79 C	94⅛	94	94
55	Th Ave 5s 60	34⅛	34	34
10	Un Oil Cal 3s 67	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Un Oil Cal 3s 59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4	Un Pac 3½s 71	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1	Un Drug 3½s 58	104	104	104
2	Va Ry 3¾s 66	110	110	110
20	Wab 4½s 91	74	73⅝	73⅝
10	Wab 4s 81	79	79	79
6	Wab 4s 71	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Walwrth 4s 55	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
30	W Sh 4s2361	71	70⅝	71
41	W Md 4s52	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
13	WPac 1st5s46	92⅛	92	92
5	WestUn 5s51	106	106	106
14	West Un 5s60	105⅛	105	105
27	WestUn 4½s50	107⅝	107	107⅝
10	W'hseEl 2½s51	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
27	WhStl 3¼s66	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Wilson 3s58	67	66⅞	67
32	WisCen 4s49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
45	WisC 4sSD36	101 3-32	101	3-32
8	Young ST 4s48	104	103⅝	104
3	YoungST 3¼s60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 9,475,700; previous day, 11,661,000; week ago, 8,944,500; year ago, 13,344,500; two years ago, 7,037,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,384,710,100; year ago, 1,736,801,000; two years ago, 961,346,100.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5	5⅜
American Barge Line Co	10¾	11⅞
American Hardware Co	27¾	29¾
American Manufacturing	40¾	43¾
American Manufac 5 pf	92¾	..
American Wringer Co	7⅞	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	39¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¼	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4
Arlington Mills	47½	50¾
Art Metal Construction	23⅛	24⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	22¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	5⅞	6⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅞	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	22½	24
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	24½	27⅛
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	32¾	35½
*Campbell A S Co Inc	6¼	7⅛
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	35½	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅞	17
Colonial Stoves	18⅛	19⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	39¼	42
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	29¼
Draper Corporation	69	72
Durey Plastic & Chemical	59¼	62¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	9¼	10⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅛
Family Finance Inc	12⅛	13½
Family Finance pf A	24½	26¾
ood Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅜
General Machinery	21¾	23⅜
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅞	8⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	47½	50½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¼	31¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15⅛	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¾	8⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¾	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅞	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¾	25
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33½
International Detrola	12	12⅞
Keith George E Co	65	
Kendall Company	9⅝	10⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	35¾	38¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Sotres 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	58
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61	64¼
Merck & Co	41½	44½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48¼	51½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	
*Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	22⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	9⅞
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	71	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35¼	38¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¾	79¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅞	31⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	13¼	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46¾	50
Nicholson File Company	33¼	35¾
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¾
Ohio Finance	9	10⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¼	44¼
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	68	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	45¼	48¼
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅛	16⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	31½	34½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	31½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¼	
Sanford Mills	39¾	42¾
Submarine Signal Co	27¾	30¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	53¾	56¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	2½
United Elastic Corp	15⅛	16⅞
U S Envelope Company	64¾	69¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	121½	126½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81¾	85½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27¼	29½
Warner & Swasey Co	10¾	11¾
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10⅜	11½
West Point Manufacturing	40¼	43¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅝	11¾

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36⅜	38⅛
Argicultural (3a)	69½	73
American Alliance (1a)	20⅜	22⅜
American Casualty Company	11⅝	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	14⅞	16⅜
American Insur Newark (½a)	15⅛	16⅜
American Re-Insurance (2)	48¾	51¾
American Reserve	12½	14
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	550	575
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21⅜
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	42¼	44¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	40¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83¾	87¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12	13⅛
Franklin Fire (1)	24¼	26¼
General Reinsurance (2)	45	48
Gibraltar F Ins & Mar (½e)	14¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅝	9½
Great American Insuar (1.20)	26¾	28½
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41	44
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅛	28⅞
Homestead (¼e)	13	15
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	81¾	84¼
Maryland Casualty	6⅞	7⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	64¼	67¾
Merchants&MfsofNY (.40)	5⅜	6½
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	44¼	47¼
National Fire (2)	55½	58½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅛	7¼
Nationay Union (3a)	171	181
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25	27
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44	47
New York Fire (.80)	12⅛	13⅝
orth River (1)	22¼	24
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	6¼
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅛	14⅜
Phoenix (2a)	78¾	82¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	4⅝	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26⅝	28⅝

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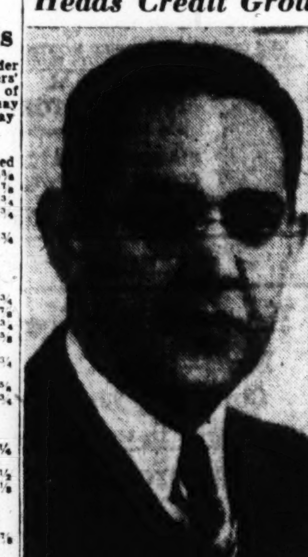

Robert L. Simpson

Of the C. P. Patterson Company, New Orleans, La., elected president of the National Association of Credit Men, succeeding Paul W. Miller of Atlanta, Ga.

	Bid	Asked
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St. Paul Fire & Marine (new)	63½	66½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	117	123
*Standard Accident	61¾	65½
Travelers (16)	477	492
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅛	38⅛
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guar (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	32⅛

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year; *ex-dividend.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.59	3.93
Amerex Holding	24.75	26.625
American Business Shares	3.45	3.78
Axe Houghton Fund	14.14	15.20
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.82	106.02
Boston Fund	17.00	18.28
Broad Street Investing	28.15	30.43
Bullock Fund	14.88	16.31
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.69	29.78
Chemical Fund	9.46	10.24
Christiana Securities Co	2390.00	2490.00
Commodity Corp	9.15	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.25	41.25
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.34
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.27	22.85
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.78	13.72
Equitable Invest Corp	30.03	32.29
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.00	38.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.59	20.02
Fund Investors Inc	22.36	24.50
General Capital	33.23	35.73
General Investors Trust	5.38	5.79
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	6.49	7.63
Railroad Shares	3.93	4.33
Steel Shares	4.10	4.52
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.12	22.17
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	......	29.63	S-1	......	26.15
B-2	......	31.94	S-2	......	13.51
B-3	......	22.59	S-3	......	10.39
B-4	......	11.29	S-4	......	4.72
K-1	......	18.94	K-2	......	21.62

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	93.80	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.80	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.17	10.08
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	21.31	22.91
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.52	11.31
Mutual Invest	10.70	11.70
Nation Wide Voting	1.28	1.39
New England Fund	12.33	13.29
New York Stock		
Automobile	6.27	6.90
Railroad	5.39	5.94
Railroad Equip	6.74	7.42
Steel	5.64	6.21
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.90	14.95
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	13.375	14.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.26	3.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.91	92.73
Spencer Trask Fund	14.13	15.05
State Street Invest	40.98	44.03
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	16.44	18.07
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.70	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.73	..
Diversified Tr C	3.65	..
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.76	5.50
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.08	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.64	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.31	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.37	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.40	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	27.75	29.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	..
Brockton Gas Light	8½	9
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15¼	16¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	41¾	44
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¼	25¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	82	86
Hartford Electric Light	49¼	52
Haverhill Electric	26¼	28¾
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅞	18⅝
Holyoke Water Power	15⅞	17⅞
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¼	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	78	81½
Mass Power & Light pf	17¾	19
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¾	34¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58½
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26¾	28½
NE Power Assn 6 pf	55¾	57¾
NE Public Serv $7 pr ln	101⅛	105⅛
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	93	97
NE Public Serv $7 pf	43	45½
NE Public Serv $6 pf	42	44¼
Newport Electric	32½	..
Providence Gas	7⅛	8⅜
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	110	115
RI Pub Serv pf	31	33½
Rockland Light & Power	7⅝	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19⅝	21¾
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

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House Votes To End Land Grant Rates

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—By a standing vote of 236 to 16 the House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate legislation repealing "land grant" rail rate schedules under which the Government enjoys a 50 per cent discount on shipments of men and supplies of the armed forces.

The measure was approved after it had been attacked by opponents who contended it would give the rail carriers additional revenue of between $250,000,000 and $500,000,000 annually at the expense of the nation's taxpayers.

Called 'Simple Justice'

Prior to passage, an unsuccessful attempt was made to amend the measure to provide for a uniform national freight rate structure on all rail shipments, a goal long sought by the South and Southwest to eliminate what those sections regard as discriminatory zone differentials.

Proponents of the bill argued that circumstances under which the reduced rates had been agreed upon had changed so completely as to make passage of the measure a matter of "simple justice." They contended savings to the Government on military shipments actually were paid shippers through a maintenance of a general rate structure high enough to offset losses incurred on Army-Navy business.

Between 1850 and 1870, the Government granted huge tracts of land from the public domain to railroads to encourage them to extend their lines out across the unsettled West. With funds from the sales of sections not needed for rights of way, the lines financed construction.

The land grants were made with the agreement that all Government shipments would be handled free of charge, but the carriers and the Government compromised in 1879 and agreed that the Government should pay half regular commercial rates on all Government shipments. Congress in 1940 passed a law eliminating the reduction on all but military movements.

Some 130,000,000 acres of Federal lands were granted to the railroads. An additional 48,000,000 acres were granted, without rate concessions, by various states including 33,000,000 acres in Texas.

Sees Heavier Tax Burden

Vigorously criticizing the measure was Representative John Cochran (D) of Missouri, who estimated that under wartime traffic loads it would mean an additional $500,000,000 tax burden on the nation annually to benefit railroads.

"The lobbyists have been busy," he said.

The Missourian offered an amendment, rejected 45 to 115, to make the law effective one year after the close of the war.

Representative W. R. Poage (D) of Texas tried in vain to get the bill amended to provide for a uniform rate structure.

The Texan offered two other amendments, but they were rejected by a voice vote. One would require the railroads to return to the government an estimated 15,000,000 acres, exclusive of rights of way, which they still possess. The other would require a general rate revision to reflect the additional revenues the railroads would get.

As brought to the floor the measure provided that the ICC, in prescribing rates, should give the consideration to the increased revenues resulting from the bill. The House accepted an amendment by Rep. Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, to the effect that the ICC should give consideration to the matter "so that such increased revenue will be reflected in an appropriate readjustment" of rates to all shippers.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.62¼	1.60		1.61⅝	1.61⅞
Minneapolis	1.60⅝	1.59		1.59½	1.61
Kansas City	1.55¼	1.53⅞		1.54¾	1.54¾
Sept Wheat					
Chicago	1.60⅛	1.58⅜		1.59½	1.59⅝
Minneapolis	1.55⅝	1.54¾		1.55½	1.55⅛
Kansas City	1.53⅝	1.52⅝		1.53¼	1.53¼
December Wheat					
Chicago	1.60½	1.58⅞		1.59⅞	1.59⅞
Minneapolis	...	...		...	...
Kansas City	...	...		...	...
July Oats					
Chicago	.77⅝	.75⅝		.76¼	.77⅝
Minneapolis	.75⅛	.75½		.75⅛	.77
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.10¾	1.11⅛	1.08⅝	1.08¾	1.11⅛
Sept.	1.10⅞	1.11¾	1.07⅝	1.09⅛	1.11
Dec.	1.12⅞	1.13⅞	1.09⅞	1.11	1.12⅞
May	1.15	1.15⅞	1.12	1.13⅛	.....
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.21¼	1.13¼
Sept.	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.12⅞	1.13⅝	1.13¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July				94.2B	94.0
October				89.5B	90.0
December				86.5B	86.5
March				84.0B	84.0
Tops					
July	128.0	128.8	128.0	128.7B	127.8
Octobr	121.1	121.4	121.1	121.4B	220.6
March	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9B	112.8

B—Bid

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July	20.70	20.79	20.69	20.79	20.68
October	19.96	20.05	19.96	20.05	19.93
December	19.70	19.79	19.70	19.79	19.68
March	19.48	19.57	19.48	19.57	19.45
May	19.26	19.35	19.26	19.35	19.24

Spot 21.76.

Boston Stocks

May 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Alb	114	113½	114	111¾
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅝	35	35	35½
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
..	B&M pr pf	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	40¼
..	B&M st pf	3	3	3	2⅞
..	B&M st B pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4.50	East G&F ppf	64	64	64	64¼
14.50c	EastM&R 1pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
.75b	Employ Group	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
..	Maine Cent	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
..	Maine C pf	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
	Narr R Asso	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅝
1.50a	N E T & T	109½	109¼	109⅝	109¼
	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	35c
.60	Shawmut Ass	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¼
2.00a	Sub Elec 2pf	90	90	90	91
.80a	Torrington	33¼	33	33¼	33
2.50	Un Shoe M	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	72
1.50	Un Sh M	44½	44½	44½	43½
6.00	Ver&Mass RR	117½	117½	117½	117

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Merchant Marine Expanding Faster Than Crews Available

(First of two articles on the American shipbuilding program and the Merchant Marine)

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With Monday National Maritime Day, a few words are in order about the American shipbuilding program and merchant marine.

The shipbuilding program is getting along famously—so well, in fact, that it hardly gets in the news. There is even some mild talk of cutbacks, indicated by reports that Henry Kaiser is talking with the Dutch about building 30 merchant ships for the Dutch East Indies. But it is only talk so far.

Kaiser's yard is owned by the Government and the area is one of manpower shortage, and meantime the Maritime Commission has its Victory ship program well under way and these ships take a considerably larger number of manhours to build.

No Cutbacks in Shipbuilding Yet

The total shipbuilding capacity of the country is now estimated at round 25,000,000 deadweight tons a year, of which 19,000,000 tons for merchant ships and from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons for naval ships. But any important threat of general cutbacks is easily taken up either with new programs, such as the additional 1,000,000 tons of landing craft for use in the Pacific, just authorized by Congress, or by a shift in the program from the Ugly Duckling Liberty ships to the more manpower-consuming types like the C-ships, troop carriers, and other special constructions.

The Victory ship program was the subject of a quiet tussle last year between WPB and the Maritime Commission, one of the few Washington quarrels which was smoothly handled and amicably settled. The WPB wanted to go slow because of the shortage of various kinds of equipment and the Maritime Commission wanted to go fast from Liberties to Victories because of the many superior qualities of the latter even for wartime carrying. Maritime's program was somewhat whittled, but the first Victory ship was launched in January, 10 were delivered in April, and Admiral Vickery said last week "The Victory Ship program is beginning to roll. I expect 18 to 20 of these ships this month."

High Cost of Greater Horsepower

The Victory ship is pretty much the same length, beam, draft, and deadweight tonnage as the Liberty Ship. Its principal difference is in its more powerful engines and consequently greater speed. While the Liberty ship plods along with 2500-horsepower reciprocating engines, the new Victory ships will have 6000-horsepower turbines.

The high cost in horsepower of greater speed is well indicated in the difference. The Liberty ship makes around 11 knots, the Victory about 16-17. In other words an increase in speed of 50 per cent requires that the horsepower be increased by nearly two and a half times. And even at that the Victory Ship, putting 10,800 tons of cargo through the high seas, has engines turning up only about the same horsepower as a single Flying Fortress or Liberator bomber.

Ship operators deserve a big hand as well as the builders of the ships. In 1939 the American merchant marine totaled only about 10,000,000 tons, of which well under half was in foreign trade. The American merchant marine now operated on the seven seas must total close to 30,000,000 tons, and though American ship operators do not own it, they operate it under complicated arrangements with the War Shipping Administration. In some cases, notably in the tanker trade, operators have ordered, built, and accepted, new ships, then chartered them to the WSA, and are now operating them for the WSA. War-time operation is difficult and risky and is almost entirely tramp work.

Profits Cut Two-Thirds

For this, however, the steamship companies are making profits of only about a third of what they made in 1941, the last year before Pearl Harbor, and 1941 was not a particularly lucrative year. In years gone by shipping was a prince-or-pauper business with long dull spells of red ink enlivened every decade or so with a year or two of lush profits, and the shipping profits in World War I and for a year or so afterward were the juiciest on record. But quite the contrary during World War II. The War Shipping Administration has pushed charter rates down strenuously and operators who take on a large string of ships to run, in order to get volume, run into the excess profits taxes and so don't make any commensurate gain.

On top of this the matter of payment to operators for ships requisitioned, lost, or sunk, has become so tied up in official red tape and controversy that the government now owes ship operators an estimated something between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, which is a very large sum indeed in the shipping industry, and the matter gets steadily more complicated. It arose out of a difference of opinion between the War Shipping Administration and the General Accounting Office over whether operators were entitled, for ships requisitioned or lost, to the depressed values of 1939 or to the fairly good values of 1941. The matter was finally referred to three judges, but when the decision was handed down the agencies involved could not agree on its interpretation.

Money Remains Tied Up

So the money is still tied up and the amounts are still undecided. This irks the operators particularly, when the subject of postwar shipping comes up, and they have announced that they did not and do not co-operate with War Shipping in its course on the matter. But they draw a sharp line of distinction between this and war-time shipping operations, and insist that they did, and do, and will, co-operate on all operating problems with WSA—and all hands seem to agree.

A further big hand is due to the merchant seamen. Of 150,000, round 5,500 have been lost by torpedo, fire, and drowning. This is a higher percentage of loss than that of Army or Navy. Wages were high for a while, when bonuses were counted in for combat areas, dangerous ports, and so forth, but have come down somewhat as the submarine menace has eased.

Curiously enough, as the danger has shrunk, so has the supply of seamen, and the War Shipping Administration, which needs round 1,500 new men a week to man the five new ships a day, every day, delivered by the shipbuilders, is unable to find them. It is now looking for adventurous members of the age-groups just below eligibility for combat service, from 16½ to 18, offering them a chance to see the world and earn while they learn, as the lads of old Salem and Boston did 150 years ago.

Specific Standards, Prices for Apparel Proposed by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, seeking to increase the supply of low-cost textiles and clothing, has recommended "specific standards and pricing programs at the earliest possible date."

OPA suggested a three-way program to include:

1. "War model of specific quality allocated into specified price lines controlled by uniform dollars-and-cents ceiling regulations."

2. "Pre-ticketing by manufacturers as basis for retail ceiling prices."

3. "An increase in the staff of the OPA enforcement department for present regulations in the apparel field with special reference to violations due to quality deterioration."

OPA said "we feel that price control is seriously threatened in the apparel and yard goods field. The quality of many items is so low as to be wasteful of manpower and materials. At the same time, the production of luxury items and gadgets is increasing."

House Group Rejects Government 'Ads' To Push War Bond Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Rules Committee has rejected for a third time proposed legislation to authorize the Treasury to spend $15,000,000 in smaller newspaper advertising to promote the sale of War Bonds.

Chairman Sabath (D) of Illinois said the action left little doubt in his opinion that the bill had been finally shelved.

Opponents of the measure have contended that newspapers now give ample free space voluntarily for bond promotion.

The sum would have been spent, under the bill, in weeklies and dailies published in cities of 25,000 population or less.

"We killed it again," Mr. Sabath said. "That ought to settle it."

Virginia Electric Bonds Are Offered

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—An underwriting syndicate headed by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., is offering today $23,000,000 of first mortgage and refunding bonds of the Virginia Electric & Power Co. at 103¼ and accrued interest.

The bonds carry a 3 per cent interest rate and mature in 1974.

Issuance of the bonds is part of a plan under which the Virginia Public Service Co., a unit in Associated Gas & Electric Corp. system, is being merged into Virginia Electric & Power Co. Also under the plan 289,491 shares of $5 preferred stock are being issued to present holders of preferred stocks in the two companies.

Toll Bridge Issues Placed on Market

NEW YORK (AP)—An offering of $56,000,000 California Toll Bridge Authority San Francisco-Oakland Bay toll bridge revenue bonds was announced by a nationwide banking group headed by Blyth & Co., Mellon Securities Corp., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and Lehman Brothers.

The offering consisted of $10,975,000 3¾ per cent bonds with maturities running from Sept. 1, 1945, through March 1, 1950 at prices to yield 0.60 to 1.25 per cent, according to maturity; $25,025,000 2 per cent bonds with maturities to 1959 at prices to yield 1.20 per cent to 1.95 per cent, and $20,000,000 1¾ per cent sinking fund bonds due 1962 at a price to yield 1.90 per cent.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	14½	15⅜
Piper Aircraft	7⅝	8⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅝	9⅝

U. S. Steel Sees Deficit With Pay Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 24 — Requests by the C. I. O. United Steel Workers for higher pay together with a guaranteed maintenance of wages would involve a loss of over $500,000,000 a year for the United States Steel Corporation, if business returned to the level of 1937, Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the company's finance committee, testified before the National War Labor Board steel panel yesterday.

The union's request for a flat wage increase of 17 cents an hour, Mr. Voorhees said, would with present employment cost about $137,000,000 a year. Other demands, the company estimated, would cost about $149,000,000 a year more than at present.

Attacking the proposed wage increases on the basis of the company's fixed selling prices, Mr. Voorhees said that the allowance of the requested increases, on the basis of 1943 business, would result in an actual deficit in 1944, if the usual dividends were paid, and in 1945 would force the cancellation of all common stock dividends and much of the preferred dividends.

Employment Costs

The proposal for guaranteed annual wages, he pointed out, would apply to 340,000 workers currently employed, although in 1937, generally considered a typical prewar year, the company had 261,000 employees on its pay roll.

"If, in such a year we kept the full 340,000 employees at work but had only the customers of 1937 we would have to find $582,000,000 over and above the amounts we received from customers and we would have developed an excess inventory of nearly 6,000,000 tons in that year alone. If we choose not to build reckless inventories and paid a large force of men for not working, our costs would be $281,000,000 more than we received from customers."

Sees Conscription of Savings

Mr. Voorhees asked who would guarantee such payments, adding: "The union, in both its wage and guaranty demands, eventually gets around to conscripting the wages of the owners, to foreclosing their savings."

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—A former Undersecretary of the Treasury branded as false yesterday the C. I. O. United Steel Workers' contention that certain income-tax provisions in effect assure a guaranteed income for steel companies.

Roswell Magill, who was undersecretary in 1937-38, appeared for the industry at a War Labor Board hearing and discussed the relation between the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage and the so-called carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the tax laws.

"They are," Mr. Magill told the WLB panel, "in no sense intended or designed to give a bonus to the steel companies or to the members of any other industry, nor to provide a fund out of which wages can be raised or guaranteed. Their purpose rather is the simple one of equalizing the operation of the tax system as between different kinds of business; of giving some assurance that only profits which are truly excess profits will be subjected to a confiscatory excess profits tax."

'Next Big Tax Job' Seen Simplification Of Corporate Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jubilant over the unity with which Congress put on President Roosevelt's desk a bill streamlining tax procedures for 50,000,000 individuals, Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee, said "our next big tax job is to simplify corporation taxes."

Agreeing, Rep. Carlson (R) of Kansas, said: "That's our next big tax problem; I think we should tackle it at once."

However, Mr. Doughton said the congressional staff of tax experts "needs a little rest, after working day and night" with details of the simplification of individual taxes, and he expressed the opinion that corporate tax legislation may not be whipped into final shape until after the expected summer recess of Congress.

Approximately 500,000 corporations are to pay $15,000,000,000 in income and excess profits taxes this year. The 50,000,000 individual income taxpayers will contribute about $18,000,000,000 to the Federal bill, and other sources are expected to bring the total 1944 Federal revenue to about $43,000,000,000.

Bethlehem Properties Bought by Lukens Steel

COATESVILLE, Pa., (AP)—President Robert W. Wolcott of the Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, announced the purchase of Bethlehem Steel Company properties here.

The properties, operated by Bethlehem since 1923, cover approximately 35 acres and include a charcoal boiler tube plant, last of its kind in operation in the United States, an office building, tracks and storage yard.

Manufacturing operations were discontinued with most of the Bethlehem employees going to work for other local companies.

The charcoal tube plant will be dismantled. Lukens will renovate and occupy the office building, and the buildings and yards will be utilized for storage of materials and scrap.

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WOMAN for country, general housework; old farmhouse, near West Stockbridge, Mass.; small family; must like remote country and consideration rather than high salary. Tel. RE 7-3209, N. Y. C. Write MRS. J. HILLIARD, Canaan, Columbia County, New York.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, must be experienced; other help; pleasant household; lovely surroundings; permanent right person; references required; please state religion. Box C-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman, B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 2800, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

HAIRDRESSER
Experienced; steady; good wages. EDNA'S BEAUTY SALON, 5 Felton Street, Hudson, Mass. Tel. 240

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N. Y. C.—Girl or woman for housework five mornings a week; good pay. Call Hollis 5-0872-J.

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MAN, college graduate, 30 years' business experience, familiar with accounting and customs procedure; Japanese by birth; Christian Scientist; prefers downtown or midtown Manhattan; A-1 references. Write Box Z-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ENGINEERING administration graduate M.I.T. with 15 years' experience development and production in rubber, resin, plastics field, seeks opportunity as executive assistant with future in essential work. Box 387, Mahtomedi, Minn.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, bookkeeper experienced, reliable, seeks connection with firm in Boston or vicinity; over draft age, capable and alert. Box E-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

WRITER FICTION, VERSE, own novel; secretarial background; interesting permanent connection after August or earlier; capable research. Write Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

KATHERYN HUNTINGTON PARKER, 143 W. Newton St., Boston—Supervised art six years in 8 grade buildings; taught 2 art classes in high school in Stillwater, Minn.; also taught art in state teachers' colleges.

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SMALL CABIN CRUISER WANTED, 26-30 ft., late model, good condition; give specifications, price and location. H. Durland, 38 Logan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 116 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4466.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Sports News

Frisch Close To Cardinals In National

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In an interview at New York yesterday, Manager Billy Southworth of the Cardinals branded the Pirates and Cincinnati Reds as the only possible stumbling blocks in his march to another National League flag. This statement is of interest locally as the Pirates at the moment are in town for a series with the Braves.

However, although the Pirates are lodged in second place, just 3½ games off the Cardinal pace early today, you might have a little trouble convincing Frankie Frisch that his Buccaneers and the Reds are the only powers in the senior circuit. "What about the Braves?" would be a natural Frisch query.

Fair Balance

Bob Coleman, you remember, took three out of four from the Pittsburgh club on his recent tour of the West, crushing the Frischmen under the surprising total of 53 hits in the three victories. Except for that humiliating series, Frankie today would be crowding the Cards for the top spot and talk of the first Pittsburgh World Series in 17 summers might be heard through the league.

Just the same, this Pirate club is not to be laughed off, as the Braves may eventually discover. Frisch has fair balance on the offense and defense and, of course, his own managerial bag of tricks.

One of Frisch's winning pitchers is Nick Strincevich, who once toiled for the Braves. The big right-hander, an unpleasant memory from the Stengel regime, has started four games for the Pirates and won them all. He has notched the Reds, Giants and Phillies, and was the only Pirate to stop the Braves in that aforementioned Forbes Field series. Al Javery was his victim.

Barrett Stars

Johnny Barrett, the Lowell boy who once belonged to the Red Sox and who starred with Hughie Duffy's team in the local Twilight League, is off to a fine start in the Pitt outfield. As Frisch's leadoff batter, John has hit well and been a smart base runner and fielder. Elbie Fletcher is in the Navy, and in his place, Frisch has the veteran Babe Dahlgren. Another newcomer is Elwin Roe, a towering southpaw pitcher from the hills of Arkansas. The Bucs also have Henry Camelli, a young catcher who was born in nearby Gloucester.

This home stand by the Braves calls for 14 games in all. After these three dates with the Pirates, Bob Coleman plays three more with the Cubs over the week end, and four each with the Cardinals and Reds. By the end of these contests we should have a clearer picture of just what to expect from this Coleman outfit.

The crowd today had its first look at the shortened right field at Braves Field and hoped only that the locals would take more advantage of it than the visitors.

❦ ❦ ❦

Briefs . . . The Red Sox dropped a 3-1 decision to the strong Great Lakes nine yesterday, in which Virgil Trucks, formerly of the Tigers, held the American Leaguers to a pair of singles—by Joe Cronin and Bobby Doerr. . . . The baseball writers will miss those early evening meetings of Frisch and Stengel in the press room at Braves Field. . . . They produced a million laughs. . . . Frankie and Casey probably miss them, too. . . .

Even when he was rated a promising young southpaw pitcher, Max Macon liked to 'fool around first base' when he wasn't pitching. In this respect Macon wasn't different from any other lefthanded pitcher who was an all-around ball player, not merely a thrower. George Sisler and Babe Ruth started their careers as pitchers and eyed first base. Sisler became a great first baseman while Ruth moved to the outfield after giving the initial sack a trial. Macon was tried in the outfield and at first base by Montreal last summer after the Dodgers had sent him to their Canadian farm team. In 26 games, Max pounded the ball at a .347 clip and made himself generally useful to the extent that his presence in the lineup meant the difference between fourth and fifth place for the club. Montreal had hoped that he would be overlooked in the draft but the Boston Braves claimed him.

After Johnny McCarthy, another pitcher converted into a first baseman, was called into the service, the Braves tried Kirby Farrell and Clarence Etchison on first. But experiment didn't work, so Macon got the job. The way Max has been pounding the ball he is certain to be in there every day, either at first or in the outfield.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The Jackson, Mich., baseball school for kids will wind up tomorrow with a program that was rained out earlier this month and postponed until the Tigers finished their eastern trip . . . The co-operative venture of the Detroit club, the Jackson Booster Club, and Recreation Director Cliff Weatherwax was so successful that several other Michigan cities are planning to copy it . . . Battle Creek will hold a school in June and Kalamazoo will operate next year . . . This Department will sketch the idea just in case anyone else is interested.

❦ ❦ ❦

Instruction at Jackson was provided by Lew Fonseca, American League promotion man, who gave a lesson on hitting besides showing his films; Jud Haymes, Western Michigan coach, explained infield play, and Ray Fisher of the University of Michigan conducted a session for pitchers and catchers and helped several young hurlers overcome various faults. Scout Wish Egan and Councilman Billy Rogell will head the Detroit delegation . . . "It is not a talent school," explains Sports Editor Brick Fleming of the Jackson Citizen Patriot. "It's the first time in my memory of 25 years of sports that big league and college coaches co-operated in giving the kids something they need—free instructions. You should have seen the boys trying to put into practice things that had been taught and demonstrated."

❦ ❦ ❦

In announcing the New York World-Telegram's annual contest to select the most valuable player in local schoolboy baseball circles, and reward him with a trip with Yankees, Giants, or Dodgers, Scribe Bill Roeder wrote: "We accept no responsibility if our man is forced to play out the season with the club of his selection."

❦ ❦ ❦

Paul De Bruyn, former German Olympic runner and winner of the Boston Marathon in 1932, recently reported for boot training in a ship repair unit at the Bainbridge, Md., Naval Station . . . Lieut. Ted Whereatt, of the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School, former Athletic Director at Superior, Wis., Teachers College, recalls that Major Richard Bong, the Army ace, was one of his boys at Superior. Bong commuted 12 miles to classes and only had time to play intramural basketball. "But he was good—a natural athlete," says Lieut. Whereatt.

Either Nate Andrews or Red Barrett are ready for the Pirates tomorrow.

❦ ❦ ❦

Bob Quinn returned from the West with the news that trades are almost impossible to make . . . "No manager knows whom he will have a month from now and therefore doesn't dare part with what he already has," is the way Bob puts it. . . . The trading deadline in the majors is June 15. . . . The International League announces that its gates will be closed on D-Day; the National says a minute silence will be observed; the American has said nothing.

High Jump Star Enters AAU Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sergeant Joshua Williamson of the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, has filed his high jump entry for the American A. A. U. championships, June 17-18, at Randall's Island Stadium, New York.

In 1942 he tied at 6 feet, 6½ inches, with Adam Berry for the indoor title. In 1943 he tied at 6 feet, 6 inches, with Bill Vessie for the indoor laurels. He tied for third this year.

Williamson was second outdoors to Pete Watkins in 1943 when he cleared 6 feet, 6¾ inches. He first came forward in 1936 when he won the junior nationals. In 1942, Josh won the national ten event all-around championships.

Boston Batting

Braves

Phillips	.333	Gladu	.227
Holmes	.348	Nieman	.227
Sandlock	.333	Shemp	.226
Macon	.300	Masi	.226
Ryan	.289	Hofferth	.222
Klutts	.283	Clements	.200
Workman	.250	Wietelman	.193
Ross	.237	Etchison	.176

Red Sox

Cronin	.359	Newsome	.282
Johnson	.344	Culberson	.241
Wagner	.343	Conroy	.206
Doerr	.333	Lake	.233
Fox	.321	Metkovich	.138
McBride	.308	Lazer	.000
Partee	.306	Peacock	.000
Tabor	.298		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	3	0	Javery	0	4
Tobin	4	3	Lindquist	0	0
Andrews	4	3	Klopp	0	0
Barrett	3	5	Hickey	0	0
Cardoni	0	1			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	1	0	Woods	1	2
Hughson	4	1	Hausman	0	1
Ryba	4	1	Johnson	0	1
O'Neill	2	2	Terry	0	4
Bowman	2	2			

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	New York	17	10	.630
2½	St. Louis	17	15	.531
3	Washington	15	14	.517
4	Detroit	15	16	.484
4	Boston	14	15	.483
4	Philadelphia	14	15	.483
5	Cleveland	14	17	.452
5½	Chicago	13	17	.433

Results May 23

No games scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Rub 2198
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9000

Sports Play Big Role For Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—It is more than an interesting coincidence that the members of the American and Australian Forces turn to athletic activities on every possible occasion wherever they may happen to be stationed. Americans play a modified form of football on the decks of aircraft carriers; Australians stage athletic carnivals in prison camps; the Americans presented an Olympic Games program in India; the Aussies in a certain part of New Guinea decided on a swimming carnival; while the Americans on another part of the same island wanted baseball.

The swim-minded Australians happened to be in a spot where there were no facilities for presenting their championships. However, such a minor thing as the absence of a pool did not stop them for a moment. With picks and shovels they worked day after day until they had dug a pool with the necessary length, width and depth. Next they cemented empty gasoline cans into the sides of the tank and then diverted the water of a nearby mountain stream.

Great Success

With such enthusiasm the championships could not be anything but a great success and as there were a number of star swimmers from every State of the Australian Commonwealth, the standard of performance was remarkably high. As soon as the carnival was over the large military audience disrobed and plunged into the pool, making a fitting climax to a praiseworthy athletic endeavor.

The baseball-minded Americans on New Guinea went to work on a diamond and within four days had it completed. Unlike the diamonds on which they had been accustomed to play here in their homeland, those in New Guinea were totally devoid of grass. Had the grass been allowed to grow it would soon have been so high that playing on it would not have been possible. Quickly the spirit of competition spread throughout the nearby American Forces and the number of teams so increased that a time limit of 90 minutes had to be set for each game.

League Formed

In order to regulate play (wrote Sergeant W. H. Smith to Goldsmith, Inc., of Cincinnati) the AA Group of all the Antiaircraft Battalions in the area formed a league which provided plenty of competition for the players and pleasure for the thousands of servicemen, nurses, and New Guinea natives. In spite of the time limitation it was found impossible to get all the games played during the daytime, so the only solution was to light the field for night baseball.

As the available searchlights threw a narrow beam five miles high, it was not possible to light the field by that method. Therefore twelve 50-foot cocoanut trees were placed around the field at spots where the lights would not cause a glare. Next, reflectors 20-by-20 were built of boards and these were painted white and suspended from the tops of the cocoanut poles at angles to give the proper distribution of light all over the field. Twelve searchlights of a hundred million candlepower were then placed about 12 feet from the bottom of the poles and focused on the reflectors at the top. In addition four floodlights of 750 watts each were placed around home plate to take out any possible shadows that might have been around the plate.

Regular Ceremonies

The night of March 17th was set aside for the opening of night baseball on Artillery Field, New Guinea, and play was preceded with the regular opening-day ceremonies with Colonel Fish throwing out the first ball. Loud speakers were installed above the bleachers and the game was broadcast over the local broadcasting station to the hospitals and the Australian camp several miles away. Champions of the original league schedule were the 202d team who rolled up 12 victories without losing a game. As a reward they were chosen as one of the teams to play in the historic inaugural night game in New Guinea. While the opposing combination was made up of Negro All-Stars from the several Negro battalions in the league, the 202d won easily, 13-to-4.

Sergeant Smith said that the field is worth 10 times the man hours it took to build not only for the physical fitness, recreation, and sportsmanship but because it has boosted the morale 100 per cent. Also it has helped to show how much sports and recreation plays in the life of the American at home and abroad. Night softball, touch-ball, and track are also on the program for the future. The speed with which the field was completed and the excellent lighting facilities provided evoked compliments from the Aussies, one of whom remarked—"You Yanks sure get things done in a hurry." (To the Aussies every American is a Yank. Ed.)

H. Archie Richardson

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	21	9	.700
3½	Pittsburgh	18	10	.600
3½	Cincinnati	17	12	.586
4	Philadelphia	13	13	.500
8	Boston	14	18	.438
8	New York	13	17	.433
8	Brooklyn	13	17	.433
11	Chicago	8	18	.308

Results May 23

Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
Only game scheduled.

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GLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

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FOR SALE—Building in Marblehead, 154-156 Washington St.; two stores, two apts., all rented but one store; good condition, good location and good income; sell reasonable; good reason for selling. If interested contact L. M. RUSSELL, 360 Lincoln Avenue, Saugus, Mass. Tel. Sau. 312-W.

BELLPORT, L. I.
FOR SALE—Furnished cottage, 3 master, 2 maids, 3 baths; steam heat; garage 2 cars; near bay, yacht and golf clubs. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 15 East 49 St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-9200. Mr. Dayton.

BROOKLINE DUPLEX $7600
34-36 BOWKER ST.—$10,000 mtg. reduced to $8200; $2400 cash buys it. 8 rms., h. w. heat each side. 1 rent covers taxes and interest. Mr. Wingersky, Cap. 3117. Boston.

FOR SALE, North Windham, Maine, 68 acres; Jordan's Bay, Sebago Lake, on Route 302; 19 miles from Portland, Maine; 3 beautifully furnished houses, 2 garages, 1-3 car and 1-2 car. Write Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Seven-room bungalow at Ogunquit Beach, nicely furnished with all modern equipment; price $5,000. For information apply 48 Park St., Portland, Maine.

SUMMER HOME FARM, 70 acres; attractive old house, conveniences; trout brook, woods; near lakes, Adirondacks; $3500. D. Everest, R. D. 1, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

LAWRENCE HARBOR, N. J.—Two lots, 50 minutes to New York via railroad trans. Box G-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

See also
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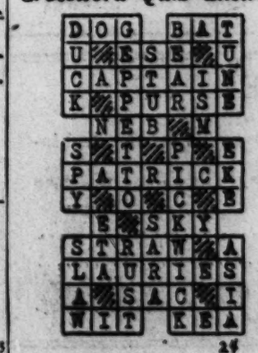
Crossword Quiz Answers



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NEW JERSEY

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PENNSYLVANIA

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BEAD STUDIO
201 PITT BANK BUILDING

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Hardware, Housewares, Sheet Metal Work and Sporting Goods
Everything for your Garden
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Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
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Presents
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Famed for Comfort, Smartness and Long Wear
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Start with
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A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
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BORYNACKS
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ORANGES Large, Sweet, Juicy PK. 90c BSKT.
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Half Square West of PTC Terminal

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WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

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CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
Churchill 6200 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

DANIELS
136 E. Market Street
For Fine Cottons and Silks in One and Two-Piece Styles
All Sizes Moderately Priced

Footwear for the Family
Shop at
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REINEBERG'S

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Aeon—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms groups this word with "period," "epoch," "era," and "age"; and in defining it, makes it the most remote and least circumscribed of all. "An immeasurably or indefinitely long period of time," Synonyms says. Then, in philosophical writing the idea may be not so much of time as of power—"a phase of the supreme deity," observes the Oxford Dictionary, "taking part in the creation and government of the universe." In such a meaning as this it may be personified and take a capital.

Alleluia (Rev. 19:1)—*Al'-e-lu'-ya* (first *a* short, *e* quick-long as in event, *u* long, second *a* as in *sofa*).

The original New Testament text carries a Greek spelling of a Hebraic phrase of exhortation; and this, turned into English letters, becomes "Alleluia." An American Translation gives the exact equivalent of the word of Rev. 19:1 with "Praise the Lord!" To go back of Greek to Hebrew and to transliterate directly, we get the form "Hallelujah!" which figures much in religious verse and discourse. The chorus of praise in Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," has for its text the closing words of Rev. 19:6 with the "Hallelujah!" spelling.

Cognized—*Kog'-nizd* (*o* short, *i* long).

About equivalent to "observed and known." The verb "cognize" gets into legal use in the seventeenth century, representing the much older noun "cognizance," which signifies taking judicial notice of something. "Cognize" is a comparatively modern adaptation, and so is the adjective "cognizant." Both the verb and the adjective have escaped from legal thralldom and asserted literary freedom. Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms gives "aware," "conscious," "sensible," "alive," and "awake" as near to "cognizant" in meaning.

Egotists—*E'-go-tists* (*e* long, *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *eg'-o-tists* (*e* short).

Habakkuk—*Ha-bak'-uk* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Logos—*Log'-os* (both *o*'s short).

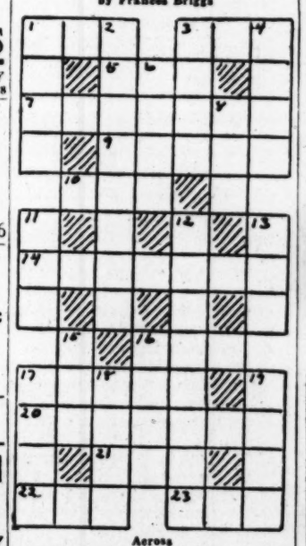
Psaltery (Ps. 144:9)—*Sol'-ter-i* (*o* as in orb, *e* as in maker, *i* short).

Similitude (Ps. 144:12)—*Si-mil'-i-tud* (first two *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in charity, *u* long).

The verse in Psalms, being in rhetorical praise of beautiful women, could take on a number of renderings, literal and free. Authorized chooses a poetic course. An American Translation goes over to the prose side with "Our daughters are like cornices, carved after the fashion of a palace." As to "similitude," Synonyms makes it more or less equivalent to "likeness," "similarity," and "resemblance," and classes it among words that have become in latter days quaint and bookish.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Rab is what in "Rab and His Friends"?
3—A vespertilian creature would resemble what?
5—Adjective and noun suffix.
7—What is the brave Sword's military rank in poem by Leigh Hunt?
9—What is any receptacle for money carried on the person?
10—Beak of a bird is what?
14—What was first name of Henry, American orator and patriot?
16—What is "that beautiful old parchment in which the sun and moon keep their diary"?
17—Scarecrow in "Wizard of Oz" is stuffed with what?
20—Who is subject of a famous Scottish song (poss.)?
21—Pouch.
22—What is said to be "the salt of conversation"?
23—What is a large New Zealand parrot?

Down

1—What is a scaup?
2—Who sold his coat to buy a spelling book for his puppet son?
3—What creature would you expect to find on Kodiak Island, Alaska?
4—Would you get milk, meat, or a tune from a Javanese gender?
6—What is the reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket?
8—Distinctive doctrine.
11—Dolon is what in the "Iliad"?
13—What Dickens character is founder of club which bears his name?
13—To piece out.
15—Greek letter.
16—Who is Kurt Muller's wife in "Watch on the Rhine"?
17—What is sliced cabbage served as a salad?
18—What is coating produced on metals by corrosion?
19—Who is one of geographic-named children of the fictional Mrs. Wiggs?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

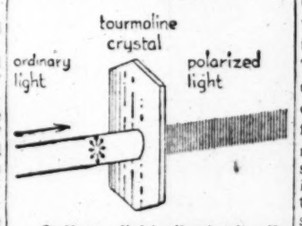
How Polarized Light and Clay Can Aid in Analyzing the Flow Of Liquids?

A method of making visible the directions of flow of a liquid around objects has been developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The method is similar to that by means of which polarized light is made to render visible the strains in plastic models of solid objects, such as gears, shafts, etc.

When placed under stress, the plastic model changes shape slightly with the result that polarized light passing through the plastic is twisted, producing bands and blobs of color which indicate the points of strain.

To apply this method to the analysis of liquid flow, bentonite, a colloidal clay, is suspended in the fluid. The clay particles modify the polarized light that shines through the transparent walls confining the fluid, just as the plastic does in the study of strains in solids.

The bentonite clay is used because, besides its suitable optical properties, it offers the advantage of being made up of tiny plate-like particles so small that they have no tendency to settle to the bottom and so light that they show virtually no inertia of their own but follow the movements of the liquid exactly.



Ordinary light vibrates in all the planes in which the line of propagation lies. A tourmaline crystal acts as a grating and only permits the passage of light which vibrates in but one plane. Such light is polarized light.

The bentonite modifies the polarized light in such a manner that colored bands connect points where a particular rate of change in the speed of the liquid prevails. The method can be used to discover how a moving or stationary object of a given shape affect the flow of a liquid around it, information of obvious value in the designing of boat hulls and in building piers and other structures extending below the surface of streams, lakes, rivers, or ocean.

Through the application of special photographic techniques, and the use of high-speed photography, the nature and characteristics of high turbulent as well as smoothly streamlined types of flow may be studied.

The new method is superior to the use of ink streams, smoke trails in the study of air flow, or the use of tiny bubbles, in that these materials cannot provide a clear picture of the eddy motion in turbulent flow.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Oh, you wouldn't understand"

Small Fry in England

The following V-Mail letter from my son, a Lieutenant stationed in England, might be suitable for the Sundial.—Mrs. A. McM., East Cleveland, Ohio.

Yesterday I went out to Kew Gardens and had a fine time walking around. There was an awful mob, but the gardens were in their prime—magnificent rhododendrons and prunus trees, camellias, and contrasting beds of tulips and pansies. Kew is a large park along the Thames which was formerly a royal garden.

To be prepared for all eventualities, I took a package of lifesavers along (we get one package of gum or lifesavers in our weekly ration). Sure enough, two little girls approached me before long, and asked me if I had any gum or lifesavers. By the time I had the package out of my pocket, I had not two but six little girls, and more flocking around by the second. I doled out one for each little girl, and finally was left with a single one. One of the children suggested that I eat it myself, but just about that time a little four-year-old toddled up, almost out of breath, so she got the last one.

As I began to walk away, I heard someone behind me say, "Well, young man, is that how you get rid of your PX rations!" I looked around, and there was a Major General, out for a stroll, I gulped, smiled, muttered something incoherent, and got away from there as fast as I could.

Dave.

P. S.—I forgot to salute.

In Lighter Vein

Sticking to Facts

The medical officer was certain that he was getting evasive answers from the new recruit.

"At least you can tell me the heaviest you have ever weighed," said the officer testily.

"About 150," replied the recruit.

"And the lightest?" snapped the M. O.

"Six pounds, sir," replied the other without blinking an eye.

Dreaming

The Negro soldier was defending the musical ability of his company's bugler.

"Man, when Sweetnote Jones wraps his lips aroun' dat bugle an' plays 'Mess Call,' Ah looks at mah beans, and Ah sez, 'Straberries, behave! Youh is kicking de whipped cream out of mah plate!'"

NEWS ITEM— FLAME THROWERS PLAY VITAL ROLE IN THE JUNGLE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Invisible Landing Platform* By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pet Show Contest—To Be Continued* By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gone But Not Forgotten* By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Anzio

The beachhead at Anzio may be said to have failed in that it did not carry sufficient punch, when established more than four months ago, to do the job assigned to it. But in that it withstood German efforts to wipe it out, it was a greater success than could be appreciated at the time. The Nazis have not been able to prevent the Allies from building that beachhead up to its present explosive power. Nor apparently could they foresee what use would ultimately be made of the forces which they had hemmed in around Anzio.

Now, with their southward positions so weakened by Allied attacks, the Nazis have been forced to move a couple of divisions, out of perhaps six at Anzio, to repair their mountain lines. And that is what the Allies were waiting for. The force with which they are striking indicates that they consider this the opportunity to launch a decisive move in Italy.

The Germans seem inclined to appraise the situation similarly. German newspapers are talking about the possibility of the Nazi forces withdrawing to Northern Italy. This sort of comment breathes hope as well as resignation—hope that the Nazi forces will be able to disengage themselves from the Allies, who are out to destroy them. Out of about twenty divisions, the Nazis apparently have lost seven, and others have had to be patched up. Their reserves would seem to be pretty well used up.

The scale of the battle in Italy has hardly been realized by the American home front. Probably half a million or more men are engaged in it, with all the mechanization that each side is capable of putting into the fight. The struggle is such as to remind the German press of the greatest battles of the Western Front in World War One. But whether this is a wholly objective comparison or is designed to prepare the German people for the bad news to come is a question only the Nazi propaganda ministry can answer.

If the Italian campaign is reminding the German nation of World War One, it is winning important battles on the German home front as well as on the road to Rome.

Price of Simplification

Unanimous passage in both Houses of the tax-simplification plan will certainly be followed by early Presidential signature, so the new withholding schedules will become effective next Jan. 1. At that time many individuals will find that simplification costs a price.

Although withholding rates, in general, will be a little higher for those without children and a little lower for those with several dependents, the wise taxpayer will not look so much at the figure withheld as at his actual adjusted liability. For simplification is largely achieved by allowing a flat ten per cent for the combined deductions that individuals previously computed under the headings of taxes, interest, contributions, etc.

Those having houses, for example, with mortages on which heavy interest and tax payments are made will probably still find it to their advantage to compute their own tax on the so-called "long form." That applies, also, to persons whose contributions run higher than the norm adopted by Congress. Those people, for instance, who continue the old custom of tithing will find the simplified form makes insufficient allowance.

Although the tax laws were very complex, the fact remains they got that way because of Congressional desire to allow proper latitude for a highly individualistic people to tailor their own tax payments to fit widely varying family patterns. The simplification is a loosely-cut, ready-made garment. It may be comfortable for many, but others will be just as glad the law still permits them to have custom tailoring where special needs, and savings, warrant.

The Kansas City Star feels that if one rhubarb pie now means five fewer strawberry shortcakes later, the sacrifice is too great. Why not take sugar off the ration list and have both?

Dear OPA: Wasn't it kind of mean of you to lift the ceiling prices on toy tops, kites, and jump ropes just when our young people began to demand them?

A bear chased a Montana boy carrying home a honeycomb from the grocery. That's one way to speed up Junior on these warm spring days.

Mental Weapons

Secret weapons in disguise are as old as the wooden horse of Troy. The Nazis' antiaircraft freight cars, whose sides open on the approach of Allied strafing planes, are simply an adaptation of the "Q-boat" plan of the last war and this. These were the "mystery ships" which appeared to be peaceful merchantmen, but whose guns appeared when a U-boat approached on the surface. They were employed effectually by the British in World War One, and there is evidence that an adaptation of the scheme has been extraordinarily successful in World War Two.

The railroad AA battery was a surprise, and it probably will not be the last one. Invasion troops are being schooled to guard themselves against certain apparently peaceable aspects of the landscape which may turn out to be secret weapons. But the value of such devices is more likely to be psychological than actual. Booby traps, for instance, do most of their damage to soldiers' morale. It is well known that troops advance much more willingly against machine-gun nests or artillery than into terrain which they are told is sown with mines.

The very threat of secret weapons is a mental weapon—and the enemy has been quick to put it to work. While alertness and counter-measures may render the material weapon powerless, a sure safeguard against the dread they may occasion is the understanding that fear has no power to hamper or disturb him whose trust is in God's promises. He who relies on them will fear neither "the terror by night" nor "the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

R. S. V. P.

Hitler is having a hardish time getting the Bulgarians to come to that capital of treachery, Berchtesgaden. They remember the visit their Premier Philoff paid to Vienna in 1941. He signed, like so many others who had responded to Hitler's invitations, on the indicated line, and Bulgaria joined the Axis gang.

Now Hitler wants to see somebody from that little country again. He wants, of course, to make sure that Russian pressures are not winning Bulgaria away from the Axis, and that the Allied warning to the satellite nations is not being taken too seriously in Sofia. The reluctance of Bulgarian officials to respond to the Führer's invitation to his infamous aerie ought to answer his questions. But it is not that kind of answer Hitler is looking for.

Bulgaria is not at war with Russia. It is almost unthinkable that it should be. There is a strong bond of sympathy between these two Slav nations, in which the Bulgarians have always found a special comfort. Russia has warned Bulgaria that there is a limit to what it can tolerate "in friendship's name," and that the Bulgarians must stop aiding the great enemy of the Slavs. Doubtless the Bulgarian Government would like to comply with this demand, particularly now that there is clearly nothing to be gained at the expense of Yugoslavia or its other Balkan neighbors from collaboration with a losing Germany.

The Bulgarians are thinking as fast as they can. But not fast enough to please the transient of Berchtesgaden or the more permanent tenants of the Kremlin.

It's the Little Things

This is the season of the year when the man of the house finds a thousand and one odd jobs demanding immediate attention. There's the garden. The lawn needs cutting. The screens must be put on.

A comparatively simple job, putting on screens. Just bring them up from the cellar, brush them off, and on they go: four screws to a screen. Oh, yes, the screws. Where are they? In the bench drawer? Back of the screens? Has anyone seen them? Seen what? The screen screws. Of course she hasn't. And, says a voice from upstairs, if things were in their proper place they'd be there when needed.

The situation finally requires a trip to the hardware store, where it is discovered that screws aren't, so to speak, a dime a dozen any more and there isn't the selection there used to be. Yes, the hardware man guessed he had enough odd sizes. The man of the house, clutching his small parcel, suddenly rediscovers that it is still the little things that count—like the nail in the shoe of the horse in the battle that couldn't be won without it.

By the way, where are you going to hide those screws next fall?

Two-Way Race

Ambassador at Tokyo

The Bookshelf

Upon the strong shoulders of Joseph C. Grew fell the task of fighting America's diplomatic battle in Tokyo from 1932. Having fought a good but foredoomed contest, Mr. Grew now gives accounting of his doings and observations in classic diary form—the ideal method for convincing chronological record, provided, as is the case in this instance, that the editing is confined almost wholly to selection.

TEN YEARS IN JAPAN (New York: Simon & Schuster, $3.75) runs to 554 pages, yet it is so sparkling, varied, and fact-filled that even the less serious student of Far East and world affairs is not likely to complain.

"My functions as American Ambassador to Japan," Mr. Grew remarks at one point, "as I conceive them . . . involve two fundamental duties: first, the maximum protection and promotion of American interests in this field; second, the maintenance and furtherance of good relations between the United States and Japan."

* * *

Thus limited, it becomes clear that the ambassador could never make it his province to usurp control over the armed forces of his own country, or to fight China's cause, or otherwise deviate as some enthusiasts have suggested he should have done.

But no one reading Mr. Grew's book can mistake where he stood on such things as the necessity for being tough with Japan (especially after Japan joined the Axis, a development which he interpreted as a defeat for diplomacy and a "green light" for more drastic procedures).

Similarly, he was most sympathetic with China—but that did not make him the Chinese ambassador. As to his feelings for the people of Japan, and on up to the Emperor, he was at all times keenly aware of the essential humanity of every Japanese while never blind to certain strange, often startling, aspects of Japanese character and mentality.

The record is rich in anecdotes, often most entertaining. An excellent story is that of the mishap to his dog, Sambo, who fell into the palace moat, was rescued by a Japanese taxi driver. This led to many revealing incidents, including special inquiry concerning Sambo's welfare by the Son of Heaven!

Those who think the diplomatic life is one of ease should read of Mr. Grew's attendance at a solemn ceremonial—"in a dress suit, out-of-doors, on a cold, windy day, with overcoat prohibited." Mr. Grew notes that he "took the precaution of wearing two sets of underwear and socks plus a sweater under my boiled shirt; felt like a stuffed boa constrictor but did keep warm."

* * *

Disliking intensely the word "appeasement," Mr. Grew tried by what might be termed a dynamically friendly attitude to shift Japan back into more civilized courses in the period between the Manchuria invasion and the Axis adherence. Mostly he had to move behind the screen of diplomatic discretion, but at least once—in October, 1939, when he spoke frankly of American views about Japan before the America-Japan Society on his return to Tokyo from home leave—he boldly made a bid for attention by baring unpleasant facts up to then hidden from the Japanese public.

After Japan joined the Axis he knew that "diplomacy has been defeated by trends and forces, both at home and abroad, utterly beyond its control," and he told Washington to go ahead with more drastic methods. Toward the last, he makes clear for the record, he told the State Department (Nov. 3, 1941) that "war between Japan and the United States may come with dangerous and dramatic suddenness."

In other words, Mr. Grew knew the essential facts all the way, and did what he could to combat them with such weapons as he had.

Mr. Grew has just been made chief of the office of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department. This book shows how fit he is for the position, under present conditions the best that could be found for a man of his caliber.

R. G.

Watchful Sweden

The Wide Horizon

The addition of 38 more Swedish firms to the United States Government's list of companies which are assisting the war effort highlights the following article on Prime Minister Hansson and his efforts to maintain Swedish neutrality.

By Julius Moritzen

Per Albin Hansson, Prime Minister of Sweden, is no alarmist. During the considerable period that he has stood at the head of his government, his moderation has not infrequently elicited criticism by those who believed that Sweden's policy of neutrality had placed the country in a position of international ineptitude. However this may be, when on May 1 Sweden observed International Labor Day, Mr. Hansson took occasion once more to place himself on record, when in a speech at Malmö and Landskrona, his home district, he told his countrymen just how matters were shaping at a time when the critical hour for the belligerents was approaching.

"Both here at home and abroad," declared the Swedish Prime Minister, "there is an ever greater readiness, when Sweden's attitude to various questions is being considered, to pay more attention to changes in the international balance of power than in our declared policy of neutrality. But it is up to us to assert our neutrality.

"Of course, belligerents regard neutrals differently from the way the latter regard themselves. This is especially true when the belligerents consider themselves to be fighting for the welfare of others, which both sides contend they do in this war. This, moreover, is the background of the reproaches addressed to neutrals from both sides, and of the demands which the belligerents consider themselves entitled to make."

* * *

Mr. Hansson admitted that neutrals might be forced to make concessions which they find burdensome, but that in the case of Sweden, at any rate, it did not mean that she had taken the wrong position or is unable to follow the policy laid down. He felt sure that the majority of the people supported the Government's determination to keep out of the war, and that the domestic groups wanting Sweden to align itself on one side or the other in the war were very small.

As for preparedness against eventualities, Mr. Hansson asserted that the war is now so far advanced toward its climax that there could be no letup in being ready for what lies ahead. Every day brings the conflict closer to Sweden, and a solid front at home would be the best possible guaranty for keeping out of others' differences.

As the country's foremost labor leader, Mr. Hansson affirmed his confidence in the collaboration committee of the various Scandinavian nations' labor movement which still remains alive, although its activities have been restricted due to the war.

* * *

The Liberal Svenska Morgonbladet of Stockholm, putting its own interpretation on the Prime Minister's speech, declared that without doubt Sweden feels strong sympathy for the cause of the Allies, "the bloc that is in the main democratic," as the newspaper put it. However, undoubtedly referring to the request of the Allies that Sweden stop shipping ball-bearings to Germany, "from this quarter [the Allies] it has recently received demands which it simply cannot meet."

Incidentally, the Conservative Svenska Dagbladet does not exclude the possibility that the Allies may by-pass the Atlantic wall that the Nazis have erected in the west and try to invade the less highly fortified German north coast of the Baltic. In that event, Sweden would find itself in a most uncomfortable position. That Prime Minister Hansson will be equal to the increased tasks put upon his shoulders in the event of an invasion through Scandinavian waters appears to be the opinion of the people who so far have relied upon his judgment as head of the government.

Will Generous America Clothe Europe?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

The biggest help Europeans will need from the United States after the war may not be food, after all, but clothes.

Europeans, many of whom today are reported literally dressed in foul rags, would probably hoot if they heard Americans worrying about the lack of children's clothes or the shoddiness of house dresses. It is true that we have a long way to go before we are in Europe's clothing predicament. It is time that Americans were beginning to see their responsibilities in this matter.

The food situation, it now develops, is neither so bad in this country or abroad as has at times been painted. A Department of Agriculture report this week reveals that thus far food consumption on the European continent generally, exclusive of Russia, has been maintained at between 85 per cent and 90 per cent of prewar. Most of the farm population and the preferred work groups, it is said, probably live at approximately prewar levels.

The Department hastened to point out that grave shortages exist in many quarters, with millions forced to exist on only a fraction of prewar living standards. But the picture is not one of mass starvation.

Almost simultaneously has come another report from the National Planning Association saying that "clothing standards in Europe have declined much more drastically than have dietary levels, and during the winter of 1943-44, cold probably caused as much suffering and as many deaths as did hunger.

"The winter of 1944-45," the Association warns, "will be even worse, unless help has arrived in the meantime."

Walk through any American department store today and what do you find? Hundreds of short women's wrap-arounds advertised as "brunch coats." Thousands of frilly vestees. Fancy blouses attractive to the eye. Play shoes in bright colors. Yet, there is not one woman in 100 who could not get along without these things had the cloth gone to the women and children of Europe.

"It is hard for Americans to imagine what privation means," the National Planning Association report points out. It quotes a Quaker relief worker in Marseille: "The lack of proper clothing among these little ones was tragic to notice. In every class there are children who own but one shirt. Either the child has to stay at home while the mother washes and dries it, or come to school wearing it wet."

In Holland, truancy is reported to have reached "alarming proportions—because they simply do not have shoes or clothing."

The United States has started to stockpile clothing for Europe, but chiefly the supplies accumulated have been stuff nobody in this country wants. The Foreign Economic Administration has bought several million pairs of $1 and $1.50 shoes for children when consumers would not part with shoe coupons for such cheap shoes. Italian prisoners in this country have been put to work cleaning and repairing about 80,000,000 pounds annually of woolen salvage materials discarded by American soldiers.

Approximately 500,000 spruce-green mackinaws, formerly used by the CCC, have been laid aside for Europeans after the war.

Practically all the clothing that has been accumulated thus far will be taken into Europe by the Army. Then will come the UNRRA period during which the National Planning Association estimates that about 564,000,000 yards of cloth in yard goods and finished garments will be needed from the United States.

"Though there is no physical reason why adequate yard goods for Europe cannot be produced," the Association says, "the requisite steps for making it available have not been taken."

The Association also asks for 200,000,000 pairs of shoes and enough repair material for 100,000,000 soles, to fill "desperate" needs as soon as Europe is liberated.

Will Americans respond? We have always prided ourselves on our generosity. The Planning Association is confident that Americans will be "perfectly willing to send scarce articles overseas, even if it means the continuation of rationing in some instances, but they must be given the facts and shown the reason for whatever restrictions they are asked to accept."

Many women who can sympathize with the needs of Europe's children and want to do something about them cannot understand the wasted cloth they see on display on American shop counters today.

Planning Peace Since 1306

A Peace Aims Bookshelf

By Carlyle Morgan

Of the making of peace plans there is no end. And of the making of guidebooks for use in the labyrinth of peace planning there has now been at least an auspicious beginning. SEARCHLIGHT ON PEACE PLANS, by Edith Wynner and Georgia Lloyd (New York: Dutton. $5), is the most exhaustive and least exhausting volume of its kind I have seen. A stupendous amount of labor must have gone into it, most of it the labor of love, for books of this kind are not usually expected to make fortunes for authors or publishers. The labor is not lost on the reader, however. The lady who found the dictionary interesting, but who couldn't "get the hang of the story," will find this book quite as useful as Noah's, and the story clear enough, too.

It begins with an explanation of the methods used by the authors in classifying peace plans. This explanation is in itself instructive to the reader who must some day make up his own mind about the blueprints for world order. In their painstaking study of peace outlines the authors came to the conclusion, which doubtless surprised them as it will some of their readers, that "some of the most publicized books could not be charted at all because their authors' ideas cancelled themselves out entirely. Their proposals, advocated in the beginning of the book, were discarded completely at the end."

A sidelight which for the "experts" may only cast a shadow but which will shine with hope for laymen, is that before 1914 there were more active statesmen among the planners than there have been since. This reviewer is neutral on the question; it takes statesmen as well as laymen to make peace. The statesmen might go further if they were sure the peoples would follow, but the statesmen seem to require repeated assurances that their leadership is not much more than abreast of their followers.

The reader will find the section marked "Basic Issues" particularly useful. It is tersely written, and its clarity is preserved by the self-restraint of the authors, who do not often interpose their own views into their explanations but rather concentrate on the job in hand. They let history point its warnings as when they record:

"Most peace planning today is postwar planning. Much of it is a form of escape from the terrors and frustrations of the present. During the last war there was a great deal of the same type of planning, and programs for a durable peace poured out by the ream. But when the war ended the military leaders of the victorious countries, together with the militarized civilian leaders, refused to make their exit and allow the peace planners to take over."

I should draw conclusions from this paragraph somewhat different from those offered by the authors, however. History has not proved that unilateral disarmament of Germany must necessarily fail of its objectives. It was not only the "militarized" attitudes that prepared the ground for World War Two; it was also that type of thinking which insisted on enjoying the luxuries of a world order which had not in reality been achieved. This attitude was abetted by a pacifism that failed to perceive that the present alternative to war is *enforced* law. The democracies therefore attempted appeasement as a method of preventing war when it could not provide more than a postponement of it.

But such questions are most usefully debated at some length. It would not add greatly to the value of this book if it examined them ad infinitum. Its usefulness lies in its intelligent cataloguing of designs for peace as these have been published since 1306 to the present. These include covenants of leagues, alliances and national constitutions as well as plans proposed but not adopted by governments. Each entry in the list is accompanied by a short historical sketch. The composition of these synopses must have presented to the authors many perplexing problems in emphasis.

Any reader of this book who has tried to keep track of peace planning, or to find time to catch up with its long history, will recognize the chore that has been done for him by the authors of "Searchlight on Peace Plans." But it has not been done in the spirit which one associates with chores. There was need for such a book; the authors transformed the need into an opportunity.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.